

U.S. Sources Say Thailand Pledged Help to Cambodia If It Is Needed

By Henry Kamm

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, July 10 (NYT).—United States sources said today that Thailand has agreed to help Cambodia if it is needed to come to its defense if needed.

Influential Cambodians have voiced impatience over the failure thus far of Thailand to provide meaningful military support for the regime of Premier Lon Nol.

[Thailand troops have moved into Cambodia to help bolster the government's defenses against Communist incursions at the ancient temple of Preah Vihear, subject of a long-standing border dispute between the two countries, Cambodia sources said today, according to UPI. These are the first Thai troops reported in Cambodia since the government of Lon Nol asked help from Bangkok.]

The American sources said Bangkok has agreed to begin the training soon of 8,000 to 10,000 Cambodian soldiers in Thailand, and that the Thai government already has begun to deliver uniforms, boots and other equipment—but not weapons—for 50,000 Cambodian soldiers. Thailand is also supplying drugs and other medical goods and will shortly send a team of four physicians, six nurses and a number of medical corporals to aid the Cambodian Army.

Although Thailand had promised publicly that it would rush to Cambodia's aid, it is felt by some here that the Bangkok government is limited because of its long borders, a Communist insurgency in the northeast and south, and an army of 100,000 men, about 12,000 of whom are in South Vietnam.

This means, according to the sources, that Thailand should not expect to be able to help Cambodia only when Communist Vietnamese pressure in the regions close to Thailand.

In the present situation, Thailand's most useful deployment of its troops in support of Cambodia, the sources said, is to concentrate them in Thailand's border regions with Cambodia. The sources said that this is being done and that Thai reconnaissance squads have regularly crossed the border.

Thailand's potential military role in Cambodia is also limited by the fact that most Thai military equipment has been furnished by American aid, which is restricted by law for use in the defense of Thailand on its own territory.

Lawyers Study Issue

U.S. Defense and State Department lawyers are at present studying the possibility of a legal interpretation that would define a Thai engagement in Cambodia as essential to the defense of Thailand.

Administration officials are also studying the possibility of guaranteeing Thailand that the United States will replace all military goods expended or destroyed in action in Cambodia.

In the case of a Communist offensive in western Cambodia, the expectation here is that Thailand would immediately commit its air force in tactical support of Cambodian ground forces. A Thai Air Force delegation headed by Air Vice-Marshal Boonchoo Chandharabegsa visited here Wednesday and discussed the potential role of the Thai Air Force with Lon Nol.

In general terms, the U.S. and South Vietnamese Air Forces jointly provide air cover in eastern and central Cambodia, while the west is Thailand's responsibility.

Thai Planes

Thai planes are at present flying regular reconnaissance missions in the west and have established three air control centers in Cambodia.

Thailand is recruiting and training approximately 2,500 ethnic Cambodians in Thailand, who at the end of their three-month training period will be incorporated into the Cambodian Army.

They will be armed, according to the sources, by the United States under the American Military Assistance Program to Cambodia.

The United States is already arming and supplying 3,800 ethnic Cambodians from South Vietnam who had been mercenaries for the American Special Forces. They now form the elite unit of the Cambodian Army and are paid by Cambodia.

Sihanouk Says He May Ask Help of North Korean Troops

By Norman Webster

From the Globe and Mail

PEKING, July 10.—Cambodia's Prince Norodom Sihanouk said yesterday that he feels greatly tempted to call in North Korean troops to help liberate his country. He said North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung urged him recently to accept the "volunteers."

In an interview here with the Globe and Mail, Prince Sihanouk said a majority of the members of his National United Front for the Liberation of Cambodia feel the job can still be done by Cambodian resistance fighters from North Vietnam, the Viet Cong and the Pathet Lao.

But he warned, should Thai and other outside troops intervene and the battle go badly for his side, it is very possible this attitude would change. He portrayed the North Koreans as fairly itching for battle.

"Kim Il Sung said he was very eager. He said it would be good training for his army."

The prince said he does not think China will wish to send volunteers to Cambodia.

Headquarters in Peking

Prince Sihanouk has made the Chinese capital his headquarters since arriving here March 18, the day after a coup d'etat by Lon Nol removed him from power in Phnom Penh. Since then he has allied himself with the Indochinese Communist forces in the struggle against "U.S. imperialism."

He said today he would not mind fighting on equal terms with his adversaries. But President Nixon, he said, is sending tanks, helicopters and planes to aid Lon Nol and pushing other countries to enter the fray.

"That is not fair play. Why, then, should we not have the right to ask those who want to help us?"

Further Points

Speaking in his guest house in the western part of Peking, he made these other points:

• Military materials supplied by the Chinese and North Koreans have already begun arriving in Cambodia. They move down through Vietnam and Laos in "a flow that never dries up."

The materials range from rifles and other light weapons to anti-tank guns and more advanced anti-aircraft artillery, from dried food to river-crossing equipment "important in the current rainy season," and from hats to shoes.

• The failure of the Soviet Union to recognize his new government, unveiled here in May, is disappointing and difficult to understand. He hopes, however, to persuade the Russians to come around.

He has already sent a minister



Norodom Sihanouk

to Moscow to put his case and plans to have his prime minister follow, then his prime minister, Penn Nouth. If recognition comes, Sihanouk will visit also.

• Cutting off the northeastern half of his country with a line drawn on a National Geographic map, he said this is already firmly controlled by forces loyal to him. They are strong too in many other parts of the country, he said, but Phnom Penh itself is still too strong to attack.

His guerrillas are currently being trained by the Communist Vietnamese in Cambodia. "I call Gen. Giap my chief instructor." They will strike hard in the next dry season, in November.

• A French magazine estimate of 63,000 Liberation fighters in Cambodia is pretty close. The prince said North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops are a large component, but not a majority of the 63,000.

• "If Nixon had not invaded Cambodia on May 1, Lon Nol would have fallen. If Nixon had let him fall, things would not have been so serious. We could have returned to the status quo in Cambodia."

• The prince continues to oppose an international conference on Indochina. To begin with, he cannot sit at the same table with Lon Nol, whose regime he insists is illegal.

Then, "at conferences, there is always partition," and any division of Cambodia is out of the question. Besides, his Vietnamese allies are opposed, after their experience in 1954. "The Vietnamese won the war on the battlefield in 1954 and lost 50 percent around the green cloth in Geneva."

• The International Control Commission, composed of India, Canada and Poland, was expensive and useless during the time it functioned in Cambodia and would be no more effective were it reactivated. Its members would fall once again to agree on anything.



ON THE BALL—In Belgium, they're really bouncing and using a device called a Skipball to do it. Its popularity threatens to reach the proportions of the hula-hoop fad that swept through the United States in the late 50s.

Saigon Sends Special Team To Investigate 'Tiger Cages'

SAIGON, July 10 (Reuters).—A special South Vietnamese team today investigated the treatment of prisoners in the "tiger cage" punishment cells of Con Son Island after the government promised to abolish the cells if reports of mistreatment were confirmed.

A South Vietnamese government spokesman said a ten-man Interior Ministry team flew to Con Son, 60 miles off the South Vietnamese coast, which has been a prison since French colonial times.

The government has already confirmed that the small, crowded cells exist and that they contain about 400 prisoners being punished for refusing to obey prison authorities.

At issue is their treatment and health, whether they get enough food and water, take exercise periods outside their cells, and are shackled, beaten or otherwise mistreated.

U.S. officials have said that for most of its 9,000 inmates Con Son prison is a comparatively enlightened place, where health and food conditions are good by Asian standards and the prisoners farm or produce handicrafts without an armed guard in sight.

The "tiger cages"—five feet by nine (one and a half meters by three) according to an American writer who accompanied the congressional last week, and about ten feet by 15 (three meters by five) according to U.S. officials—are reserved for special cases, which a South Vietnamese spokesman said yesterday might include those who refuse to salute the national flag.

Three or more prisoners occupy each cell and the congressman, who saw them said in Washington that many had lost the use of their legs.

But the South Vietnamese government said yesterday that no prisoners had been paralyzed and that they received exercise periods and the same food and medical attention as other prisoners on the island.

American advisers believed the prisoners were reasonably well treated and looked reasonably healthy, according to U.S. officials in Saigon.

The government spokesman said that if reports about the treatment of prisoners in the punishment cells were confirmed, "the government will take steps to redress the situation immediately, particularly to order the abolition of the so-called tiger cages."

Ex-Prisoners' Testimony

SAIGON, July 10 (AP).—Three Saigon University students who were recently released from Con Son Island prison accused the South Vietnamese government today of "not telling the truth" about conditions there. In a press conference called to reply to government statements about Con Son, the three asserted they had been held in the so-called "tiger cages," which are at the center of the growing controversy over the prison.

They alleged that more than 1,000 prisoners were kept in the cages, three times the number stated by government officials.

The "tiger cages" were built as part of the original French prison about a century ago and, prior to the congressional visit, were said by the South Vietnamese government to be no longer in use.

Speaking for the students in their news conference was Cao Nguyen Loi, who said he had spent 13 months in the "tiger cages" after he was arrested in July 1968, for taking part in a peace and anti-military mobilization demonstration.

He described the cages as five feet (1.5 meters) wide, ten feet (three meters) long and about eight feet (2.4 meters) high, each holding up to seven prisoners, who were shackled and unable to stand.

He's Hopeful

Iran has aspired to replace British power and to shield the emerging union of Arab Emirates. Britain and Iran will be able to work together toward their shared objective of keeping Soviet influence out of the Gulf, from which much of Europe's oil derives.

The issue of keeping the Russians at bay in the Middle East, the Gulf and the Indian Ocean will be a major talking point when Mr. Rogers meets with Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the British Foreign Secretary, in London on Sunday.

The secretary expects to hear British leaders pledge more vigorous backing for U.S. policies in the Middle East and Asia than that provided by former Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Laborites since 1964.

It was with this in mind that Mr. Rogers told newsmen: "I will convey to them (British leaders) the President's favorable reaction to the announcement of the British government's intentions to maintain a military presence east of Suez."

But with Mr. Heath and Sir Alec committed to try to restore British power and influence in the world, Mr. Rogers will go into the talks prepared to hear a request from the British for help too.

The Conservative government has resolved to scrap Britain's 5 1/2-ton ban on arms sales to South Africa. This ban had been urged on United Nations members by the Security Council on an American-Canadian initiative in 1963.

Need Cape Shield

Now Mr. Heath's men are preparing to cancel the embargo because they argue that British-South African cooperation is essential to defend the Cape sea lanes used by tankers carrying Persian Gulf oil to Europe.

British leaders therefore hope they will be able to count on at least tacit American understanding, if not support, for their policy in return for the help they intend to provide in Southeast Asia and the Middle East.

Already Sir Alec has come out with a firm declaration in favor of preserving the Arab-Israeli military balance—just as President Nixon has lately done. And he has made it clear that Britain is four-square behind American policies in Vietnam.

Chilean Students Strike

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 10 (AP).—University students went on strike throughout Chile today to welcome the release of Bishop Walsh but declined to say if it had any political significance in the relations with the United States.

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Rogers Lands In London for 2-Day Parley

Talks Aim at Unity With Tories on Asia

LONDON, July 10 (AP).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers arrived in London tonight bearing President Nixon's warm welcome for new British plans to maintain a military presence in Southeast Asia.

After a swing through key Asian capitals, the American statesman is here for two days of talks with Prime Minister Edward Heath's new Conservative government on international problems ranging from the Middle East crisis to nuclear weapons collaboration.

Talking with airport newsmen, Mr. Rogers made it clear that the United States still has high hopes that its latest bid to get Arab-Israeli peace talks going will succeed.

"It is the strong hope of the United States," he said, "that all concerned will conclude the urgency of the present situation is such that they will be willing to restate a cease-fire and move toward negotiations under the auspices of (United Nations mediator) Gunnar Jarring."

Only a few hours before Mr. Rogers arrived, Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, made a quick trip to Brussels for talks with Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi on Britain's hopes to keep troops in the Persian Gulf to counter possible Soviet domination of that vital oil region.

The Shah strongly backed the decision of Britain's ousted Labor government to withdraw militarily from the Gulf by 1971.

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To Keep Air Supremacy Over Canal Israel Reportedly Planning Increase in Strikes at SAMs

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, July 10 (NYT).—Israel is understood to have informed the United States that it intends to sharply step up raids against Soviet missile installations in the United Arab Republic, but that it will not resume deep penetration raids against the Egyptian heartland.

The Israeli strategy was apparently conveyed by Israeli Ambassador Yitzhak Rabin during a meeting yesterday with Joseph Sisco, the assistant secretary of state for Near East affairs.

Washington's response, it is understood, was one of sympathy and understanding for Israel's feeling that all necessary steps must be taken to preserve Israeli air superiority over the Suez Canal zone.

Emerging from the session, Mr. Rabin told newsmen: "Israel has stated again and again it has to maintain the freedom of activities of our air force in the combat zone. This is essential." Mr. Rabin did not say what specific actions Israel would take to maintain its air supremacy.

Last night, American officials were known to expect a sharp step-up in the fighting along the canal, particularly with sharper Israeli air raids against Soviet-built SAM-3 installations along the canal.

Mr. Rabin seemed to show more than the usual confidence that, if necessary, the U.S. would in time replace some of Israel's air losses.

China Frees U.S. Bishop

(Continued from Page 1)

his old age and ill health," was released before his term expired.

Born in Cumberland, Md., and graduated from St. Mary's College, Father Walsh came to China in 1948 as a member of the first Maryknoll mission from the United States to China.

He became a bishop in 1927 when the Kongmou region of Kwangtung Province, where he was stationed, was raised to the status of a vicariate. In 1948 he became the executive secretary of the Central Catholic Bureau of Religious Organization in Shanghai and as such was coordinator of all missionary, cultural, welfare and educational activities of the Catholic Church in China.

Bishop Walsh held this position when the Communists took over Shanghai in 1949.

The Communists accused the bishop of turning the organization into a "prominent anti-Communist stronghold against the people."

In announcing his imprisonment in 1959, the Chinese Communists charged he "organized and directed imperialist spies and counterrevolutionaries hidden in the Catholic Church of China in carrying out systematic criminal activities in a subversive way."

Other U.S. Prisoners

The 400-Communist Americans still in prison in Communist China are John Thomas Downey, 39, a civilian sentenced to life imprisonment in 1956 after being shot down over Manchuria, in 1953 on an air mission from Korea during the Korean war; Richard Peetou, 42, also a civilian, who was on the mission with Mr. Downey and was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment; Capt. Philip Smith, Air Force pilot who was imprisoned after his plane was shot down on a reconnaissance mission along the China coast in 1965, and Lt. Robert Flynn, Air Force pilot who was shot down when his plane strayed over the Chinese border during a combat mission over North Vietnam in 1967.

Among Americans in Communist China who have worked for the regime but who fell afoul of the ruling authorities in 1967 and were put in detention is Sydney Rittenberg.

Israel Epstein, also put in detention, is sometimes referred to as American, but his citizenship is uncertain.

U.S. Welcomes Release

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along the canal, including the Phantom F-4 jets lost in the past week. But he sidestepped a question on whether the U.S. had given Israel such assurances.

"I'm always an optimist," he said. "I believe that we will have the means to cope (with the situation)."

Rogers' Flexibility

In March, Secretary of State William P. Rogers left room in the American position for replacement of some of the 50 Phantom jets being supplied to Israel under a contract made by the Johnson administration. He said that the Nixon administration would be in position "to provide additional as well as replacement aircraft promptly if the situation requires it."

But American officials firmly refuse to discuss the issue on the ground that it might interfere with American efforts to promote an immediate cease-fire and the start of a new round of Arab-Israeli talks under the auspices of Gunnar Jarring, the United Nations Middle East representative.

With United Arab Republic President Gamal Abdel Nasser in Moscow, Washington does not expect a considered response to its proposals for another week or month until the Egyptian leader has had full chance to see the military and diplomatic situation with Soviet and UAR leaders.

Defense Secretary Melvin Laird underscored American concern over the expanded Soviet role in Egypt but told a news conference yesterday morning that the U.S. had "no plans" at present to use American military force.

"Our troops under present planning will not be used," Mr. Laird said, but he drew a contrast between the present situation and a possible future development.

"I don't care to get into operational plans or contingency planning as far as the Middle East is concerned," Mr. Laird told a questioner. "We do have as good a chance of success as we have with the Sixth Fleet, which is very capable organization. It is a good state of readiness. The Sixth Fleet has two carriers as well as some 40 other ships."

Mr. Rabin dismissed reports that the Soviet Union had been forthcoming in recent suggestions on a long-term Middle East political settlement.

United Nations Secretary-General U Thant and Western diplomats have reported that some flexibility in the most recent U.N. formulations.

But Mr. Rabin said he did think the Soviet Union was interested in real peace. Moscow, he observed, had come up with proposals two years ago, long ago and again more recently. "I don't see any change in the Russian position," he commented.

They still want total withdrawal from us.

He was alluding to the Arab demand, backed by the Soviet Union, that Israel withdraw from all territories captured during the Six-Day War of 1967. Israel officials indicated that its self-defense requires new boundaries.

U.S. Ambassador

Talks to Gromyko

MOSCOW, July 10 (Reuters).—U.S. Ambassador Jacob Bearst met Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko today to talk at which they were believed to have reviewed the latest American and Soviet positions on the Middle East. A U.S. Embassy spokesman declined to reveal any details of the content or length of the talks, which follow reports that both Egyptian and Kremlin responses to the new American cease-fire proposal are imminent.

Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser is still in Moscow for talks with Soviet leaders, but that are certain to cover the U.S. plan put forward by the Secretary of State William P. Rogers last month. There has been complete silence on the substance of President Nasser's discussions.

WEATHER

ALGABRE... 70 Sunny
AMSTERDAM... 70 Cloudy
ANTWERP... 70 Partly cloudy
ATHENS... 70 Partly cloudy
BERLIN... 70 Partly cloudy
BRISBANE... 70 Partly cloudy
BUENOS AIRES... 70 Partly cloudy
CAIRO... 70 Partly cloudy
CHICAGO... 70 Partly cloudy
COPENHAGEN... 70 Partly cloudy
DUBLIN... 70 Partly cloudy
HAMBURG... 70 Partly cloudy
HELSINKI... 70 Partly cloudy
ISTANBUL... 70 Partly cloudy
JERUSALEM... 70 Partly cloudy
LONDON... 70 Partly cloudy
LYONS... 70 Partly cloudy
MADRID... 70 Partly cloudy
MILAN... 70 Partly cloudy
MOSCOW... 70 Partly cloudy
NEW YORK... 70 Partly cloudy
PARIS... 70 Partly cloudy
PRAGUE... 70 Partly cloudy
ROME... 70 Partly cloudy
STOCKHOLM... 70 Partly cloudy
TOKYO... 70 Partly cloudy
VIENNA... 70 Partly cloudy
WARSAW... 70 Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON... 70 Partly cloudy
ZURICH... 70 Partly cloudy

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The American Indian's Future

To the several initiatives he has launched in domestic affairs, President Nixon has added a new Indian policy. He has done so with a candid statement to the general effect that the treatment accorded the American Indian is a historic shame and a present disgrace, and he has acknowledged the difficulty of redressing ancient wrongs by the very complexity of the solution he proposes.

The attitude of the United States toward the Indian tribes varied, in the early days, between treating them as sovereign entities and as the objects of genocide. In the later stages, the vacillation was between the theory that the redman was a permanent ward of the state and one that would impose assimilation. Mr. Nixon rejects the paternalism of the ward system and the cultural waste of assimilation.

Doubtless aware of the hostility engendered among the Canadian Indian bands by the Trudeau government's announced plan to transfer them from federal to provincial supervision, President Nixon would have Congress explicitly disavow the intention of terminating the special relationship that exists between the Indians of the United States and Washington—an intention which has stood on the statute books since 1953. At the same time, he urges a large increase in Indian responsibility for programs within their own communities, including education. The President also recognizes that in many aspects of Indian affairs there is a conflict of interest within and among the federal agencies: to solve that he would set up an Indian Trust Counsel Authority, to act as a sort of ombudsman for the tribes. Finally, he proposes more money for Indian health, education and economic development.

This acceptance of the value of "cultural pluralism" as a national asset, this recognition of the need to see that the Indian

future is determined by Indian acts and Indian decisions, is a sophisticated and statesmanlike approach. It will not meet the demand of many "Red Power" advocates, and its success depends on translating a complex philosophy into concrete acts. But in outline, and in many of its specific suggestions, it comes closer to meeting the needs of the Indian within the larger American community than any of its forerunners.

The great difficulty in adapting the Indian to his present environment (or vice versa) is not really racial antagonism. Far more than the black, the Indian has suffered almost as much from stereotyped romanticism of the Chingachook variety as from the harsher prejudices of the frontier. But his culture, his very identity, has depended on an economy that is either impossible to re-create (as in the case of nomad hunters) or which keeps the Indian at permanent poverty levels, such as the subsistence farming, eked out with hunting and fishing, which characterized the life of so many Indian tribes.

To keep alive the symbols and the moral force of a culture when its economic reasons for being have disappeared has often been done over centuries of slow transmutation of values. The Asian Indian sacred cow, for instance, may conserve something of the old Aryan pastoral culture in entirely different circumstances. But the American Indian experience has been too abrupt for that: some tribes have shifted from foot-slogging, through a horse economy, to the pick-up truck in only a few hundred years. There is no certainty that the continued existence of a true Indian culture within the American pluralism is possible, under the best of conditions. All that can be said is that Mr. Nixon is willing to give a good try at preserving one for the Indian future.

Toward a New Europe

Just about everybody in Europe senses that Britain's application to join the six-nation Common Market is for real this time. For their two earlier failures, the British—no more eager than anybody else to cope with the challenges of change—blamed the arbitrariness and perversity of Charles de Gaulle. The French president certainly deserved many of the slings and arrows cast his way but the British, with a decade's reflection behind them, are now more fully disposed to concede the obstacles they put in their own path.

Economically, they have come to realize, they cannot at once enjoy untrammelled access to the large and growing European market and at the same time take advantage of preferential food imports from Commonwealth countries and spare British factories and unions the hard adjustments they will have to make for British goods to be competitive in Europe. Politically, they cannot hold on to the benefits in prestige and defense of a "special relationship" with the United States and also assume the obligations flowing from membership in a developing political "confederation" in Western Europe. These are the real issues for Britain, however overlaid they customarily are by seemingly exotic considerations of community financing, common agricultural policy and the like.

Their net effect is to compel a fundamental realignment of what it is to be an Englishman: no longer a resident of a tight little island secure in its unique traditions

and assured prospects, but part of a larger and more complex and more uncertain entity—a Europe in which Britain will lose the measure of control over its sovereign policies that first its power and then its association with the United States allowed it in the past. For all its diverting air of a sports contest (will it join the market or won't it?), this is a grave moment for Britain. Its resiliency and courage and willingness to step out onto new paths are again on display, and in demand.

In a year or two, the negotiations for British entry will have been completed—successfully, most of the experts believe. Ireland, Denmark and Norway are also applying at this time; their applications are, relatively speaking, a snap. In a few years there may be launched a confederation larger in population than the United States, second only to it in economic power, and perhaps the world's leader in the zest and drive that both nourish and grow from a bracing, positive exertion of this sort. Inevitably, such an enlarged and invigorated Europe will have a great deal more capacity to deal on the international stage, to care for its own defense, and to contribute to peacekeeping and growth elsewhere. In this unfolding, obviously, there will be both risk and opportunities for the United States. It will be of the utmost importance to follow the process closely and anticipate it gracefully and to strive for the best possible relations with the new Europe that comes to be.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Best Choice for Labor

Roy Jenkins was the best possible choice for deputy leader of the British Labor party. His election by an overwhelming margin not only augurs well for the future of a party recovering from unexpected election defeat; it is good news on a crucial issue for Prime Minister Heath's Conservative government.

Mr. Jenkins is the foremost "European" in the parliamentary Labor party and the election of deputy leader was waged mostly on the issue of British membership in the Common Market. Every doctrinaire left-winger, every "Little Englander," every Labor member (there are some) still nostalgic for empire and euphoric over the Commonwealth, opposed Mr. Jenkins.

The fact that he had twice the vote of his nearest rival, Michael Foot, indicates

greater strength for the "European" idea in Labor's ranks than anyone had anticipated. It should mean that Mr. Heath can count on support from a substantial Labor majority for any reasonable terms for joining the European community.

Apart from his pro-European stand, Mr. Jenkins has been one of the ablest ministers in any British government of recent years. As home secretary, he proved himself a courageous social reformer. As chancellor of the exchequer, he turned an ailing economy around and delivered a record balance-of-payments surplus of \$1.4 billion for 1969. He can be of immense assistance to Harold Wilson in providing the responsible and constructive opposition that makes parliamentary democracy work.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 11, 1895

LONDON—The Prince of Wales, who has been the patron of the Peterborough Round Show since it was first held in 1876 and who has twice been present to witness the outing, has this year accepted the more active post of president in fulfillment of a promise he made to Sir W. Gilbey, president of the Agricultural Society.

Fifty Years Ago

July 11, 1929

SPA—Mr. Grabski, the Polish Premier, and M. Patek, the Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs, who were received yesterday by Mr. Lloyd George and M. Millerand, discussed the possibility of Allied military aid for Poland. It is understood that both M. Millerand and Mr. Lloyd George returned a flat refusal to this request.



'Is It True About Your Keeping Political Prisoners Caged Up?'

Making a Doctrine Work

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—Melvin Laird was a smiling picture of frustration as he slowly swiveled to and fro in an armchair during his press conference in a stuffy Pentagon room. The Secretary of Defense was an object lesson in the problem of making a doctrine work.

In Thursday's case it was the Nixon Doctrine—the instant issues were Korea, Vietnam, NATO and the military manpower involved, and the devil was the lack of dollars.

Any way you look at it, Melvin Laird is currently presiding over the biggest hack the Pentagon

budget has suffered since Louis Johnson cut the muscle back before the Korean war. Laird has tried to be more sensible about it but the problem seems intractable.

The Nixon Doctrine calls for greater participation by other nations in their own defense, in terms of manpower, with the United States helping them in money and equipment to do the job. In short, this is a formula for an American retreat to an unspecified degree from its past world-wide involvement.

At one of those recent San Clemente background sessions, a White House official described the

doctrine as the administration's realistic way of remaining committed to the rest of the world by laying a basis for a continuing practical relationship (read for "practical") a "lesser" relationship but not a basis for total withdrawal.

As the same briefer said, stating a doctrine is a lot easier than implementing it. Nobody knows that better than Laird.

"Vietnamization" is the Vietnam version of the Nixon Doctrine—turn the war over to the locals. In South Korea, it means pulling out one of the two U.S. divisions. In NATO it means some cuts after mid-1971 and some big cuts if the Western Europeans don't come up by next December's NATO ministerial meeting with a lot of new money to pay for the American forces remaining.

Laird has been cutting the size of the Army as troop levels go down in Vietnam, the quickest way to save money. But he can't keep up with either the rising cost of men in uniform or demands to switch Pentagon dollars to domestic needs. A 2.6 million man force in 1965 cost \$13.9 billion in pay alone; in the current fiscal year the same number costs \$20 billion. That's before you figure the cost of outfitting and arming a man.

No wonder Laird said he hopes for a strategic arms limitation (SALT) agreement with the Soviet Union. The cost of further escalating the arms race, in the absence of an agreement, would be astronomical. Fortunately the Kremlin has ruble problems just as we have dollar problems.

The Four Realities

Inevitably, then, American military manpower and the American presence around the world is going down. What Laird calls "the four realities" make it so: The strategic reality, hopefully to be mitigated by a SALT agreement; the fiscal reality, the smaller share the Pentagon gets of the total budget; the manpower reality, the absolute necessity to cut the armed forces; the political reality, Congress's determination for one reason or another to end the Pentagon's golden years in the Treasury vault.

The Nixon Doctrine, as a sort of rationale for lowering the American posture but avoiding a total withdrawal into a new form of isolationism, includes a program for beefing up local forces with American help. But, as Laird lamented in the case of Korea, these dollars are harder and harder to come by from a reluctant Congress.

"If we are going to remove American ground forces from the Asian area," he said (and he could have added some other places, too), "it is necessary for us to increase in a substantial way the military assistance program." That includes straight U.S. dollar aid for arms and the right to sell American arms abroad.

Both of these aspects also are under congressional attack from budget cutters and from those who want to end the "merchandise of death" sales business.

The NATO problem is different from Vietnam and Korea but no less intractable. Here Laird is insisting not on more offset payments in the McNamara fashion but on budget support. The European defense ministers at their September meeting had better come up with more money or major American troop cuts will be inescapable.

Rogers and Asia

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—"People who don't believe in the Domino Theory haven't talked to the dominoes," goes one of the sacred texts of the Vietnam war defenders. But Secretary of State William Rogers has just been talking to the dominoes in the course of an Asian tour.

In country after country he has sought action that would make it easier for the United States to continue as protector of the Pacific. No one government has even met him halfway. And if his trip has succeeded in anything, it has been in exposing the Domino Theory once and for all as a pernicious self-delusion.

Consider first the case of South Vietnam. The secret's here was to get some sign of support from President Nguyen Van Thieu for President Nixon's new emphasis on a negotiated settlement of the war. But the Thieu government uttered no public word in support of negotiations. Privately, Gen. Thieu's aides put it about that their president had given Mr. Rogers the wet mitten when he branched the subject of new peace initiatives.

More Aid

Indeed, far from obliging the secretary, the Thieu government used the occasion of his visit to jettison American aid commitments to South Vietnam. The United States has agreed to increase aid to Saigon by another \$100 million, with special provision for supplying more food and more housing to South Vietnamese troops. And anybody who knows anything about Vietnam knows that no small part of those funds will be going into the pockets of the generals who rule the country.

Then there is the case of Thailand. That country sits cheek-by-jowl with Cambodia; it is a member of the South East Asia Treaty Organization, and it has received billions in American military aid over the past two decades. So there was some responsibility to meet Secretary Rogers's plea for Thai military action to support the beleaguered Cambodian regime against Communist assault.

But when the call came, the Thais developed a tin ear. Their forces were required to meet local Communist insurgents—not to mention trouble expected as a result of a large hike in food prices. Bangkok would be willing to train some Cambodian units and to form others among Thais of Cambodian extraction. But that, of course, would require more money from the United States.

Lastly, there's the case of Japan. Rightly or wrongly, the Nixon ad-

ministration has been pressing Tokyo to limit voluntarily sales of wool and synthetic textiles to the United States. The Japanese agreed to a year's limitation, but the talks broke down when the United States insisted on a long-term understanding.

In his Tokyo visit, Secretary Rogers reached agreement with Prime Minister Eisaku Sato on the principle that the trade talks should not get in the way of larger relations between Japan and the United States. That amounts to giving the case away on textiles. In effect, having asked Tokyo for concessions and been refused, Washington is now saying, "Let's kiss and make up."

The pattern that emerges from these encounters is not one of Asian countries concerned about an external danger to the point of making accommodations for the protecting power of the United States. On the contrary, the Asian countries involved are looking after their own interests in the narrowest sense. Instead of making special efforts to help the United States shoulder the defense burden, they use each occasion to screw more out of Washington in the way of money and diplomatic concessions.

They can do this because, in fact, the Domino Theory is all wrong. The beleaguered countries of Southeast Asia are not hard objects that push one against the other as in a row of dominoes. They are soft and porous. They have a great capacity, as this country and the French and Japanese have found out, for absorbing a foreign presence without going under. Left to themselves without foreign protection against the Communists, they would probably decompose into small pockets of rival tribal areas.

Of course, the true purpose of the Domino Theory was not to describe the situation in Asia but to rationalize the Vietnamese war for American public opinion. The idea was that the American presence could be justified as a kind of proxy action on behalf of the Japanese, the Thais, the Malaysians and Indonesians. It was a case of trying to mitigate our own guilt by implicating others.

The others, naturally, demand a price for easing the American conscience. That is why Secretary Rogers in his recent rounds found not offers of help but demands for more assistance. And the fact is that it will be impossible for this country to deal straight with the Asians as long as American officials continue to delude themselves with the Domino Theory.

All the Perfumes Of Scotland

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—Ian Grimble, a Scottish historian, has made a marvellously reassuring discovery: Macbeth was innocent. Even better, so was Lady Macbeth. She was really named Gruoch, was the legitimate senior descendant of the royal line of Scotland. Duncan, the old king whose noble white beard has been stained with blood on so many stages, was actually a usurper—and a usurper at that. The whole anti-Macbeth business was a plot by the English and other foreigners. The good guys lost.

We have this theory thanks to the British Broadcasting Corporation, whose love of the obscure radio has not been altogether overtaken by music and news. Some months ago Mr. Grimble, assisted by various voices reading from ancient chronicles, wrote his way through the intricacies of his revisionist Scottish history on BBC.

The Bloody Malcolm

Our Gruoch was the granddaughter of a Scottish king who was deposed and killed shortly after the year 1000. His murderer, who took the crown, was Malcolm II of Scotland, a "blatant personage," according to the Encyclopaedia Britannica but definitely a real one in history. He was an able but singularly bloody king who Mr. Grimble says waded through his royal relatives killing not only Gruoch's grandfather but her brother and probably her first husband.

This Malcolm died in 1034. He left no sons but a daughter and her young son—Duncan. According to the Grimble theory, Gruoch had a much superior claim for her 8-year-old son, Lulach. By then she had been remarried, to Macbeth, who was a royal himself as the son of the bloody Malcolm's sister.

But Duncan somehow succeeded. He reigned for six years before being slain in the words of a chronicle, "slain by his subjects at an immature age." Whether Grimble did the killing is not at all clear, but he took over. Mr. Grimble says Macbeth was an exceptionally pious king, even making a visit to Rome. He ruled for 17 years. The Macbeth reign came to a violent end in 1057. And it is at this point that we find the sinister English influence.

Edward the Confessor was on the throne of England. He brought up in his court the son of the slain Duncan, another Malcolm. Also on the scene was the Earl of Northumberland, Siward, a Dane who was married to Duncan's sister and was thus young Malcolm's uncle. It followed that the English

decided to train Malcolm up as a challenger to Macbeth, Gruoch and her son Lulach.

In 1054 an English army under Edward invaded Scotland. Macbeth held them off for three years before he was killed. Even then Gruoch's son Lulach was crowned, but a few months later he was killed. In 1058 the English-backed pretender took over as Malcolm III. Mr. Grimble says, feelingly, that it was "a foreign conquest to set upon the throne a Quelling claimant reared from childhood at the conqueror's court."

Shakespeare Blameless

Not even Banquo survives Mr. Grimble's remorseless raking of history. There was no such person. Mr. Grimble says, end in any case that touching pagan in the Shakespeare play, in which Banquo's descendants appear as the Stuart kings, is all rubbish. The Stuarts were really Normans, not Celts as later advertised.

As Shakespeare said of another indecipherable squabble about royal inheritance, it is all as clear as is the summer's sun. Mr. Grimble does not blame our confused state of Shakespeare. The earliest chronicles twisted facts to please the ruling powers after the fall of Macbeth, he says. Boece, a Scottish historian of the early 16th century, embellished the tales, inventing Banquo and the witches.

In fact, Mr. Grimble is grateful to Boece for making what he says is the only reference to Gruoch's character that survives in history, albeit one "in fanciful mood." Boece wrote that Macbeth had been encouraged to murder Duncan by the witches, "not specially his wife lay sore upon him to attempt the thing, as she was very ambitious, burning in unquenchable desire to bear the name of a queen." From that grew Shakespeare's Lady Macbeth.

"I think," said Mr. Grimble, "of the despairing Queen Titania's cry, remember me." At least Boece and Shakespeare did remember her, and given the tissue of lies that they inherited, neither of them can be blamed for presenting her as they did.

Here is the chance for someone to do what Josephine Tey did for another Shakespeare villain, Richard III—start a campaign to rescue the Macbeths from infamy.

Beyond that, it may be worth pausing to remember that painted devils are not always painted. For if there is a moral amidst Mr. Grimble's Scottish genealogy, that is it. If Lady Macbeth was much misunderstood, there may be a good word to be said for Medusa or Hecuba—Gabbler—of any number of political figures, living and dead.

Letters

Precedents

The explanation offered by U.S. military spokesmen for the latest U.S. air attack in North Vietnam, "This protective reaction is an inherent right of self-defense" (Herald, June 27-28) provides a fascinating new perspective on some military operations of the past, and possibly the future. For example, Pearl Harbor: Without checking the history books let us for the moment give our much maligned armed forces the benefit of the doubt, and assume that at least one soldier was alert enough to fire some kind of weapon at the encroaching Japanese Air Fleet, before all hell broke loose. At that point the Japanese, exercising their inherent right of self-defense, proceeded to blow half the American Navy out of the water. And perfectly reasonable it was too, according to military spokesmen. Why characters, these inscrutable Oriental, our version of self-defense in the last few years seems to have accounted largely for an undisciplined number of camouflaged and bicycles blown to hell and gone.

Another example: Just suppose a Russian missile is passing amiably over our capital and some nervous Nimitz sends an F-4B up after it. Before we get into military precedents, it exercises its inherent right of self-defense and vaporizes Washington into the form of a large hallucinogenic mushroom, destined to disperse and drift gently down onto the dairy farms of New Jersey. Breathtaking, and it's just the beginning.

JOHN HERRICK
Porto Cricio, Mallorca.

Noisy Minority

At last (Herald, July 1) a member of the Silent Majority has crawled out from under the stones to be identified in the clear light of day. Capt. Robert A. Walker gets funny feeling in his stomach he catches people criticize President Nixon. We do so not as a pastime. We do so because we love President Nixon is a very, very bad president, far and away the worst the United States has ever had. And because we want better government for our country rather than ruin, we go to the source of most of the nation's ills: President Nixon.

Naturally, as a military man Capt. Walker's or has not been gored by our President's \$73 billion can be found for him and his pals in the military. A new war can be created with its opportunities for glory and promotion. But not over \$1 billion of our public treasure can be budgeted by President Nixon for control of the pollution problem that threatens the strength of the American people in their own life. And this President cannot agree to spending \$2.75 billion for hospita construction.

Capt. Walker wants to know what can be done about the Indochina war that would be better than President Nixon is doing. Simply get out and stop it. And then start making a decent place to live out of the United States. But the Silent Majority never proposed such an idea. And it's not that they won't to President Nixon. But the noisy minority will.

ADELBERT CRONKHITE
Menton, France.

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July 11, 1970

Pleas for Training Denied

Co-Pilot of Ditched Plane
Never Flew Route Before

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 10 (UPI)—The co-pilot of a non-scheduled jetliner that ran out of fuel and ditched in the Caribbean May 2 said yesterday he had never flown the route before and that his employer had repeatedly denied requests for training to prepare him for the flight.

Harry Evans 24, 25, said he had been given only one day's notice by Overseas National Airways that he would be serving as first officer on the flight from New York to the Dutch vacation island of St. Maarten.

He testified at a National Transportation Safety Board hearing here. The case has aroused wide interest among air safety experts because it was the first time that a commercial jetliner had had to be intentionally ditched at sea.

Forty of the 63 persons aboard survived. Overseas National, a New York-based charter airline, was operating the two-engine DC-9 on a week-end week schedule service for Antillesair, a Dutch-owned airline. Asked by a safety board investigator if he had had any special training in navigation of other aspects of flying on the route to St. Maarten, Mr. Evans replied in a sarcastic tone, "No, I requested it, but I did not get it."

Mr. Evans and the captain and navigator aboard the flight have been discharged.

Throughout the three days of the hearing, NTSB investigators have sought to explain why the crew had allowed the plane to run out of fuel.

To meet Overseas National and government requirements for extra fuel for unexpected delays, the plane was loaded before takeoff from New York with 38,000 pounds of fuel—enough for four hours, 4 minutes of flying time.

By the time the plane reached St. Maarten, it was about 30 minutes behind schedule. It arrived at the airport four hours and one minute after takeoff, leaving to reach America.

nominal just 25 minutes of reserve flying time.

The captain attempted to land at the airport after being given clearance by the airport control tower. But he said he could not get the plane lined up properly with the runway because of poor visibility.

At this point, rather than going to an alternate airport at San Juan or in the Virgin Islands, he made three loops, passing at the same way with his wing flaps and landing gear down, which vastly increased fuel consumption. Finally, after the fourth pass, he decided to head for St. Croix in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

The captain said he thought he had enough fuel to make it. However, the plane's two rear-mounted engines flamed out and it ditched the craft in the ocean.

RA 2's Barbados
Arrival Delayed,
Neptune Blamed

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, July 10 (UPI)—Strong coastal currents today threatened to delay the arrival of the Heyerdahl's papyrus boat, Ra 2, in Bridgetown until Monday morning.

Navigator Norman Baker radioed that unusually strong currents were preventing the crew from steering a course around the south side of Barbados Island and up to Bridgetown.

We have to go around the south side of Barbados to reach Bridgetown on the southwest coast," Baker said. "But Father Neptune doesn't want us to go south. If we don't arrive off Bridgetown until nightfall Sunday we probably will have to anchor overnight and cross the reef at daybreak."

The Ra 2 has covered more than 3,000 miles of the Atlantic Ocean since leaving Safi, Morocco, May 17 to demonstrate Mr. Heyerdahl's theory that ancient Egyptian reed boats were sufficiently seaworthy to reach America.

Wreck Found
Of Yacht of
Ex-Premier

Gaillard and 3 Others
Lost Off Jersey

ST. HELENS, Channel Islands, July 10 (AP)—Jersey maritime authorities tonight announced the discovery of wreckage of the yacht of former French prime minister Felix Gaillard and three other people left here early yesterday to sail to the French mainland.

A customs boat was reported tonight to have found the bodies of two women who were aboard Mr. Gaillard's boat, Mrs. de la Brosse and Miss Anne Dumont.

Officials said a dinghy bearing the yacht's name—Marie Grillon—was found near the wreckage about 20 miles southwest of Jersey.

The discovery was made by the St. Helier Reboat Elizabeth Rippon and the harbor yacht Duchess of Normandy. Both had been searching the area all day. The two boats were later joined by the St. Helier.

Pontiff Sees Dutch Cardinal
On Dispute on Celibacy Rule

By Paul Hoffmann

ROME, July 10 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI today met the Roman Catholic cardinal of the Netherlands, Bernardus Alphink, in a private audience today amid uncertainty over the Vatican's stance on the issue of clerical celibacy.

Information suggested that the pope was likely to show some flexibility in his position on the issue of celibacy, but that he would not allow a relaxation of the rule for married men who have been ordained.

The pope's meeting with Cardinal Alphink was the first since the pope's appointment of Alphink as administrator of the Dutch hierarchy. It was understood to have examined the possibility of authorizing some former priests who have married to perform such pastoral services as preaching and administering some of the sacraments.

Cardinal Alphink was reported to have been readmitted to the hierarchy.

Douglas-Home,
Shah Study Status
Of Persian Gulf

BRUSSELS, July 10 (UPI)—The Shah of Iran and British Foreign Secretary Alec Douglas-Home today discussed the strategic future of the Persian Gulf.

Mr. Douglas-Home flew to Brussels, where the Shah was on a brief private holiday, for the 90-minute talk and returned to London immediately after.

He told newsmen at the Iranian Embassy residence that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the political stability of the Gulf area.

He said the conversations with the Shah were "to help us in the consideration of policy as to how this political stability can be maintained and sustained."

Sir Alec said the British are talking simultaneously with Iran, Saudi Arabia and Gulf sheikhdoms to determine future British policy in the area.

The British Labor government had planned a military withdrawal from the area, but the new Conservative government of Prime Minister Edward Heath had indicated before coming into office an interest in maintaining British forces in the Gulf.

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Art in Switzerland

Arp's Gift to Locarno

By Rona Dobson

LOCARNO, Switzerland, July 10.—A grand gesture of generosity by Jean Arp has made this elegant lakeside resort unexpectedly rich in avant-garde art.

Arp's gift included a considerable number of his own paintings, reliefs, sculptures and tapestries and his personal art collection.

Locarno showed its appreciation by restoring a series of rooms in the 14th-century fortress, Castello Visconti, in the old part of the city. Since Arp began collecting art at the age of 16 and continued to buy through the years, the castle has become a museum of modern art.

Altogether there are about 90 works by artists of the caliber of Alexander Calder, Van Doesburg, Frubrunck, Hans Richter and Bissler.

A Locarno sculptor, Remo Rossi, a longtime friend of the artist, was instrumental in arranging the setting-up of the Arp works at the castle.

Rossi's Garden

It was in the garden of his house, which nudges up to the

stone bulk of the castle, that Arp first suggested turning over his private collection and as many of his own works as Rossi should select to form the nucleus of a contemporary museum.

"The castle was flooded," Rossi recalls, "and from my lawn we had this old stone fortress leaning right over us. Arp was impressed. He saw its possibilities as a setting for abstract form." Mrs. Arp is herself Swiss, and Jean Arp, who was born in Strasbourg, took Swiss citizenship after wandering through Europe. Locarno, built on the shore of a lake with mountains and valleys behind it, has always attracted artists. Ben Nicholson secluded himself on an island off the coast. Hans Richter has an atelier adjoining Remo Rossi's. Paul Klee died in Locarno in the summer of 1940.

Because of Rossi's hard work, financial and moral support from Locarno and encouragement from Jean Arp's widow, the museum has been realized.

Portrait of Arp

There are works like Calder's "Portrait of Arp"—a maze of unbroken black lines, winding and twisting to form recogniz-

Part of the castle which houses Arp's collection of art.



able features; Sonia Delaunay's geometry and Vasarely's shimmering circles.

Arp's own work is everywhere. His last, unfinished work is there, a sculpted form just emerging into rough-hewn shape.

Arp is buried in Locarno, at his request, and his widow has placed one of his sculptures, a big stone star, over the grave. "He is up there in the cemetery," Rossi says, "but the museum is his living memorial."

Art in London

A Hundred Underground Works of Emil Nolde

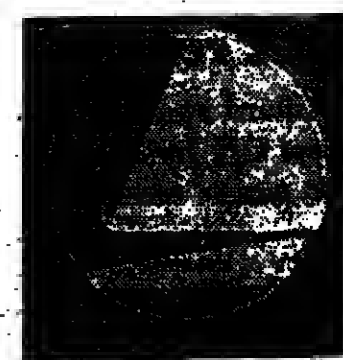
By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, July 10.—In August, 1941, the German painter Emil Nolde was forbidden by the Nazi government "to undertake any professional or related activity within the field of the visual arts."

This total ban on painting was the last and worst in a series of harassment, which had begun in 1938. He defied the ban, painting hundreds of tiny watercolors on scraps of Japan paper, anything larger being difficult to conceal, proper materials being forbidden him, and the smell of oil likely to betray his activity to the Gestapo.

A selection of more than one hundred of these forbidden paintings is now on view at the Marlborough Fine Art Gallery, 39 Old Bond Street, which is an exhibition of wonder and enchantment. The circumstances of their production are irrelevant; as works of art they are magnificent.

Nolde's sense of color was acute to the last degree; and his sense of composition equally so. So that in the tiny "Dancing Couple" over the torn edge of the paper is colored in such a way as to continue the rhythm of the dance. The dreaming head of the "Young Woman" leans to the left to



"Liquid Disk"

by McKinnon

counteract the uneven beveling of the paper to the right.

Another great colorist was Bonnard, and 19 of his small paintings are on show at Victor Waddington, 25 Cork St. All are from the Bonnard estate and few have been shown in public, so that one has an opportunity to make a fresh assessment. It clearly emerges from this show that he has been underestimated as a painter of landscape. The intensity of space so brilliantly caught in the "Panorama" of 1895; the marvelous sense of light, like that of Bonington, in the "Deux Arbres Verts" of the same year; the architectonics of "Paysage l'Allée" and "Bord



"Wall Neon Dome"

by Leonelli

de Mer, Arzacqon," both of 1925, all lead to the conclusion that Bonnard was in the mainstream of French landscape painting.

Color, light and motion all unite in two exhibitions entitled "Continuum" at the Hayward Gallery and the London Arts Council exhibition of the work of the three artists who form the group is prefaced with a definition of the word continuum: a continuous series of component parts passing into one another; for example, the three space dimensions are considered to form a four-dimensional continuum. The three artists are the Irish-

born, American-educated Bob Jany, the American-born, English-educated Dante Leonelli and the Australian-born, English-educated Michael McKinnon, who all worked together at the Plastic Research Unit at the Royal College of Art in 1968.

To make these light and motion sculptures they use many newly perfected materials and complex lighting systems which necessitate close cooperation between the group and industry. Leonelli, the coordinator for the group, states: "We treat dealing with industry as we would a business deal. That is, since we are working towards an architectural context for our work, what we offer industry is more than a public platform—we are extending the possibilities for the use of their built materials."

As is clear in the more intimate of the group's exhibitions at London Arts Incorporated, 22 New Bond Street, although each of the three works very closely in conjunction with the others, the final decision about any given piece is an individual one. "The situation is as with members of a musical group, the amount of interdependence is fluid." These I would rate as the most exciting exhibitions currently to be seen in a London fairly full of excitement.

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Art Market: Chinese Archaic Bronzes

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, July 10.—The most important sale of Chinese archaic bronzes and early pottery this year in London or Paris will be held Tuesday at Sotheby's. It will offer an extremely good selection in these two highly desirable categories of art.

The first part of the sale—70 lots—is made up of objects from the Dents Cohen collection, now the property of Mary Cohen.

Sotheby's experts have been careful to draw a distinction between this part of the sale, for which a separate catalogue was printed, and the second part. They were right; the Cohen collection is well known to specialists and connoisseurs and objects from a private collection always have greater appeal than those which are sold by dealers at auction.

Scholarly Book

Some of the major archaic bronzes are coming up for sale for the first time since they were studied and illustrated in a scholarly book, "Archaic Chinese Bronzes," a definitive work on the subject by William Watson, published by Faber and Faber in 1962. An object which has not only been published in an art book of the coffee-table variety but has been studied scientifically in detail acquires more value than it had before, all other things being equal.

The first of these recently published items is an impressive ritual bronze wine vessel, called *ku* in Chinese, of the early Middle Chou period. It dates from the 8th century.

It is 17 1/8 inches high and 11 1/2 inches wide, and its molded wavy pattern gives it the kind of powerful rhythm which characterizes the Chou period as opposed to the earlier Shang types. This partly atones for the comparative coarseness of the molded motifs and unmistakable vulgarity of much of Middle Chou art.

Whatever its artistic merits, however, it is of considerable historic interest. Long dedication inscribed inside the neck records that it was made for a state official. In the inscription is included a phrase which is in part the basis for the exact dating of the object. As Watson points out, at all times from Shang to the end of Chou, inscribed vessels are a minority.

The most important bronze, lot 47, is an earlier archaic wine vessel of the type called *ku*. It has the usual flared trumpet neck cast with four double blades and the hollow splayed foot decorated

with masks (so-called *fu-tieh*). Inside the foot is a pictogram, which has not been deciphered like so many others of the same period.

Like the Chou *ku*, the *ku* is illustrated by Watson, who dates it from the 12th-11th century BC. Sotheby's expert, apparently on the conservative side, has given it the looser dating of "Shang," that is, 14th-11th century BC. By rare coincidence, the companion vessel—with the same pictogram inside the hollow foot—is included in the sale under No. 48. It is tainted by a small flaw in the neck but the buyer of No. 47 would be wise to buy this one to keep the genuine pair—so rarely preserved in ancient Chinese art—together.

Previous Prices

The prices these three pieces will fetch will be particularly interesting because pieces of similar type have been sold recently. On Dec. 10, 1968, a superb *ku* was knocked down at \$68,000 at Sotheby's. Its magnificent decoration and patina made it definitely out of the ordinary and superior to these. Last February, another run-of-the-mill *ku* sold for \$7,000, also at Sotheby's. The one which is in good condition to be sold next Tuesday should not go for less than \$7,000. If the market is not too shaky, it might well fetch more—say \$10-\$12,000.

The last of the more remarkable bronzes is a ritual food vessel, so called *kuai*, again with an important inscription discussed by Watson, who also illustrates the object. The wording, Watson writes, suggests a period of transition between Shang and Chou. He dates the vessel at the end of the 11th century BC. In terms of beauty, it leaves the other three far behind.

Ideal Test

Considering the quality of these pieces and the written evidence they offer for dating them, they provide the ideal test of the present state of the art market in the top range of archaeological works.

The unofficial excavations which ruined so much of the Chinese artistic patrimony have long been stopped and, therefore, such bronzes rarely come out of China. We are dealing here with a closed market—the number of items for sale can only decrease—which is an incentive to buyers. If these bronzes fail to fetch good prices, then the art market as a whole would appear to be in bad shape.

In America

A Reconsideration of Black Art

By Emily Genauer

NEW YORK — Except that black artists create it, I wrote last year in reviewing one of the increasing number of what were being called "black shows." I don't know what black art is. A number of well-known black artists, among them painter Jacob Lawrence and sculptor Richard Hunt, were expressing similar doubts.

The term carries no historical meaning, unless it's used—which it isn't—to refer to African primitive art.

Nor does it carry stylistic meaning, as, for instance, Chinese art does, or African Congo sculpture. Black artists work in many styles. Their avant-garde abstractions tell no more about their color or their life experience as American blacks than do the traditional landscapes and portraits made by those sophisticated, highly esteemed 19th-century black artists Edward Bumpster or Henry Turner, a member of the National Academy.

When black artists do draw on and project their experiences, observations and passions, the proper name for their work is social realism, or protest art, or expressionism, or just propaganda, depending on its quality. Sympathetic white artists using black themes, like Philip Evergood, are also social realists.

Therefore, no double standards, please. Art is art, whether blacks, women, Jews or anybody else make it.

Special Look

Only now I've changed my mind. Or, maybe, black art itself now exists in ways it didn't before. Some of it has developed a special look. Some of it takes on its identity from its setting and purpose. But that it does exist is what emerges with great force from what's shaping up as the country's most controversial art exhibition this year, the Boston



"The Champion," oil and collage by Benny Andrews.

Museum's "Afro-American Artists: New York and Boston."

And, ironically, now that black art has declared and identified itself so powerfully, some signs indicate that the tide of black shows will subside.

On the simplest and most obvious level is the physical look of some new works by black artists. A growing group of them, calling themselves neo-Africanists, is attempting to extract from African primitive sculpture stylistic characteristics that they incorporate into their own work.

This isn't to be confused with the borrowings from African primitive art made by cubists such as Picasso about 60 years ago. They sought to give their work more intense formal expressiveness by using the extreme simplifications they observed in African masks and figurines.

The neo-Africanists aren't looking for new forms for the sake of form itself, or even for heightened emotional impact. They're searching for deeper, profounder meanings having to do with racial memory and identification. They hope to find them through the adaptation into their own expressions of design motifs, patterns, colors and shapes they find in African art.

More Significant

Operating on a more significant level are the artists whose works, the best in the Boston show, are informed by a burning commitment to the black community. This isn't simply a matter of black theme or didactic approach. That would be the old social realism, or message art, where the artist, not basically concerned with form, summons the best skills he can command to make a strong statement.

In the new development of social realism the message simply can't be told in traditional forms, because they're part of an outward system belonging to

and symbolizing a past that must be discarded. So the artists are working in new techniques, including collage, shaped canvases and three-dimensional painting. With these they can communicate specific social ideas that can't, in fact, be separated from new aesthetic ideas, because both are part of the same new world.

The best example of this new form of social realism in the Boston show is Benny Andrews' "The Champion," a powerful painting of a black fighter whose battered face is a three-dimensional sculptural collage leaping out of the canvas, as do the real ropes that establish the corner of the ring where he sits, but just as surely imprison him.

But there's still another kind of black art in Boston whose identity derives clearly and pragmatically from its purpose.

It may be a distinction of dubious validity, but in view of the way it's worked out, I accept it.

Edmond B. Gaither, curator of the National Center of Afro-American Artists, who assembled the exhibition, couldn't be more candid about the matter. Black shows, he says, "precipitate benefits" for black artists.

Black's Problems

This is justification enough for the great wave of black shows in recent years, held when there seemed no clear reason for them. Most weren't very good (as if white exhibitions have been all that good). The works included weren't sufficiently unlike what was being shown everywhere to make a special point. Most of us watching the art world closely felt there had been no sharp discrimination against black artists. Their problems, of finding themselves as artists and then of finding a place where their works could be shown, are those of white artists and not a bit tougher.

Nevertheless, Gaither says, precisely as a result of the wave of black shows, the situation for black artists has immeasurably improved. Both the white and black communities are now aware of them. Black artists are winning teaching posts in top universities. Their works are being bought by college museums.

But the irony is that a reaction is setting in, not among whites but among blacks, apparently fed up with being hypnotized. Some black artists are saying they want once again to be known just as artists. Gaither, admitting this, says that the Boston show may possibly be the last big black exhibition.

What a paradox if "black" art, whose existence sprang from the fact that the social dynamics of our time demand drastic programs, should also bring about its own end as a separate expression.

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Paris Dining: A Special for Bastille Day

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, July 10.—Despite a reputation as a restaurant grand dukes, the Tour d'Argent is going all out this year to celebrate Bastille Day. The restaurant's paper lanterns and other arrangements will set off the first-floor bar, where a scrumptious of humble Beaujolais, with sausage and peasant-style food will be served to the guests of an occasion by the restaurant's owners, or, duck en, in bistro aprons and roll-up shirt sleeves.

This is not, to say the least, a usual atmosphere of the Tour d'Argent, except for the evening back in 1789 when a first and hungry bunch of Parisians on the way back from the assault of the Bastille decided that the same tactic might prove useful for their own immediate needs, and proceeded to liberate the cellars and kitchens of the Tour d'Argent's predecessor on the rue.

Paris Gallery Notes

PARIS, July 10.—A retrospective of the work of the late Francois was inaugurated this week at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs of the Louvre. It will be on view until July 12.

The show gives the public its first view of the Romanian-born artist as a painter and sculptor. He is mainly known, for his prints and commercial art.

Other new shows include: an edition of works by Jean-Michel Malet, longtime set designer for Jean Anouilh and Michel Beckett, at the Galerie

Proscenium, 35 Rue de Seine; oils, gouaches and pen and ink by Algerian Mohammed Ramdani, at the Cercle Ben-Badi, 161 Rue Saint-Jacques; the first exhibition to be devoted to the late Jane Seidel (1875-1950), from "Thebes of Landscapes and still lifes, at the Galerie Cardo-Matignon, 32 Avenue Matignon.

Sketches and watercolors by Lucio Fontana, studies from the years 1940-68, which complete the retrospective of the artist's work on view at the Musée d'Art Moderne, have been assembled by La Galerie Benoît D'Incey, 43 Rue de Valenciennes.

La Tour d'Argent, 15 Quai de la Tour d'Argent, Paris-6e. For Bastille Day reservations, telephone 033-23-31.

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Senate Votes To Curb Uses Of U.S. Credit Guarantees

WASHINGTON, July 10 (UPI).—The Senate has voted to force resident Nixon to seek congressional approval if he decides to all out shaky businesses, such as Penn Central railroad with big government-backed loans.

With a vote of 75 to 0, the Senate moved yesterday to restrict to 20 million or less any loan the president might decide to give a government guarantee for under provisions of the Defense Production Act.

Just last month Mr. Nixon proposed—then withdrew the suggestion—using the 20-year-old law to guarantee \$200 million in loans to Penn Central, now in reorganization under the bankruptcy laws.

Major Banks Report Profit Margins Dip

NEW YORK, July 10 (NYT).—Three more of New York's giant bank holding companies reported second-quarter earnings yesterday showing small gains for two and a decline for the other.

Profit margins over the first half of the year declined at all three, reflecting in large part a cut in the time lending rate by one-half point in late March.

Chemical Bank New York Corp. reported that income before securities transactions amounted in the three months ended June 30 to \$18.5 million, up 1.5 percent from \$18.2 million in the comparable 1969 period. After adjustment for gains or losses from securities transactions, it rose 26.9 percent to \$18.4 million, from \$14.5 million.

Charm Bank New York Corp. reported a 21 percent gain in income before securities results to \$8.3 million from \$6.8 million a year earlier. Income climbed 3.8 percent to \$8 million from \$7.7 million.

Bank of New York Co., on the other hand, reported a 5.4 percent decline in income before securities transactions to \$6.2 million from \$6.5 million. On a net basis, the decline was 12.5 percent to \$4.2 million from \$4.8 million.

Chemical's first-half profit margin—income before securities as a percentage of total operating revenue—slipped to 11.2 from 13.4 percent in the like 1969 period. Charm's declined to 8.5 from 10.9 percent and Bank of New York's to 12.7 from 15.1 percent.

Months	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	559.1	528.6
Profits (millions)	34.55	33.14
Share	2.00	1.92
Jim Walker Corp.		
Revenue (millions)	491.55	447.9
Profits (millions)	14.84	15.07
Share	0.75	0.69
Scott Paper		
Revenue (millions)	197.0	188.0
Profits (millions)	16.17	16.0
Share	0.44	0.46
Stokely-Carmichael Inc.		
Revenue (millions)	379.7	363.95
Profits (millions)	23.02	23.36
Share	0.84	0.84
Stokely-Carmichael Inc.		
Revenue (millions)	274.6	266.1
Profits (millions)	4.97	5.34
Share	1.30	1.40

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Congress Gets Reassurance On Marketplace Problems

WASHINGTON, July 10 (NYT).—The Congressional Joint Economic Committee has been given a generally reassuring picture of the nation's financial markets, the future of interest rates and even the problem of "liquidity."

The testimony came yesterday from Donald T. Regan, president of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, Henry Kaufman, senior vice president for Salomon Brothers & Co., and A.W. Clausen, president of the Bank of America. All three urged Congress not to let the budget ship back into massive deficit.

"There isn't any need to push the panic button," Mr. Regan said. "We are not about to see a liquidity crisis that will drag us all down."

Mr. Clausen, while cautioning about a longer-term stringency of capital and liquidity, said: "I believe that most of the immediate problems have been identified and are being treated properly by the policy tools which exist. We are beginning to see positive results."

Both Mr. Regan and Mr. Kaufman forecast lower interest rates as this year proceeds.

Mr. Clausen even found some merit in the recent financial disaster: "These lessons in the discipline of liquidity—a discipline ignored or forgotten only at peril—can redevelop the kind of risk-conscious leadership we need, especially among the new professionals—nurtured generation of financial executives."

"Fortunately," he continued, "we will pass through this period with the important sectors of our credit markets remaining viable and intact."

Mr. Kaufman saw some abatement of the enormous demand for

U.S.-East European Trade Grew in 1969

WASHINGTON, July 10 (Reuters).—Two-way trade between the United States and East Europe totaled \$44.7 million in 1969, up from \$43.5 million in 1968, the Commerce Department reported.

The net U.S. trade surplus was \$3.8 million compared with the year earlier surplus of \$18.2 million.

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President Nixon 'Deeply Worried' On Quota Issue

WASHINGTON, July 10 (Reuters).—President Nixon has told Rep. Wilbur Mills, D. Ark., and Rep. John Byrnes, R. Wis., that he is deeply concerned over the possibility that the House Ways and Means Committee might approve a comprehensive quota proposal, rather than a textile-footwear import cutting measure, congressional and trade industry sources said today.

Rep. Mills, chairman of the committee, and Rep. Byrnes, its ranking Republican, confirmed they met Mr. Nixon at the White House last night at the President's request but refused further comment to reporters.

An industry source said Mr. Nixon feared that an all-out trade war could be triggered by an omnibus bill, with damaging results for U.S. foreign policy.

Broken Hill Firm Has Australia's Largest Earnings

MELBOURNE, July 10 (AP).—Australia's largest public company, the Broken Hill Proprietary (BHP) Co. Ltd., announced today a record profit of \$69.8 million (A\$69.8 million U.S.) for the year to May 31.

This sum, easily the biggest profit ever earned by a company in Australia, compares with \$49.4 million (A\$49.4 million U.S.) in 1968-69. The latest annual increase—20.5 percent—is the highest achieved by the group for more than a decade, and profit has now more than doubled in the ten years since 1960.

This "brief" report issued here made no comment on trading. But, according to the financial writer of the Melbourne Herald, a significant contributing factor to the increase would be sharply rising profits from the giant Mount Newman iron ore venture in which BHP has a 30 percent interest.

'Pioneer Step' Taken for French Workers

PARIS, July 10 (NYT).—French wage earners, principally in industry, have just had their opportunities considerably widened for improving their present skills or learning new ones.

A nationwide agreement, worked out after 14 months of negotiation between the French Employers Association and four unions, will set up a job training

Italian Trade Deficit Continuing to Grow

ROME, July 10 (UPI).—Italy slipped sharply into the red in May in foreign trade, it was announced today. The deficit reached \$132.2 million, compared with a surplus one year earlier of \$30.4 million.

The Central Institute of Statistics said the May figure pushed the Italian trade deficit for the first five months of 1970 to \$733.2 million. At the same time last year, the five-month trade deficit was \$4.8 million.

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One Holdout For Comecon Banking Plan

Romania Balks at Loss Of Unanimity Principle

MOSCOW, July 10 (AP).—Seven Communist countries signed an agreement today to set up a hard currency investment bank headquartered here. Romania was not among them.

The official Soviet news agency Tass announced the agreement, signed by the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Mongolia and Poland. It is members of the Communist common market known as Comecon.

Romania, the only Comecon member not signing, had refused participation during the 26th Comecon council in May.

The Soviet Union is expected to continue pressuring independent-minded Bucharest to join the bank, which Tass said would have "an authorized capital of 1 billion transferable rubles" or roughly \$111 billion at official rates.

Tass reported that Romania has promised to "study the possibilities of its participation in one or another form in the work of the international investment bank and will make its stand known as quickly as possible."

Hungarian Premier Janos Fock recently told an interviewer that Romania "has reservations about the bank's mode of operation."

Reports from East European capitals indicate that 30 percent of the bank's capital will consist of convertible currency or gold and 70 percent of transferable rubles, and it is assumed that the convertibility of the transferable ruble is still far off.

Each member's subscription will be in proportion to its exports to Comecon countries. The Soviet Union's share has been set at just over a third.

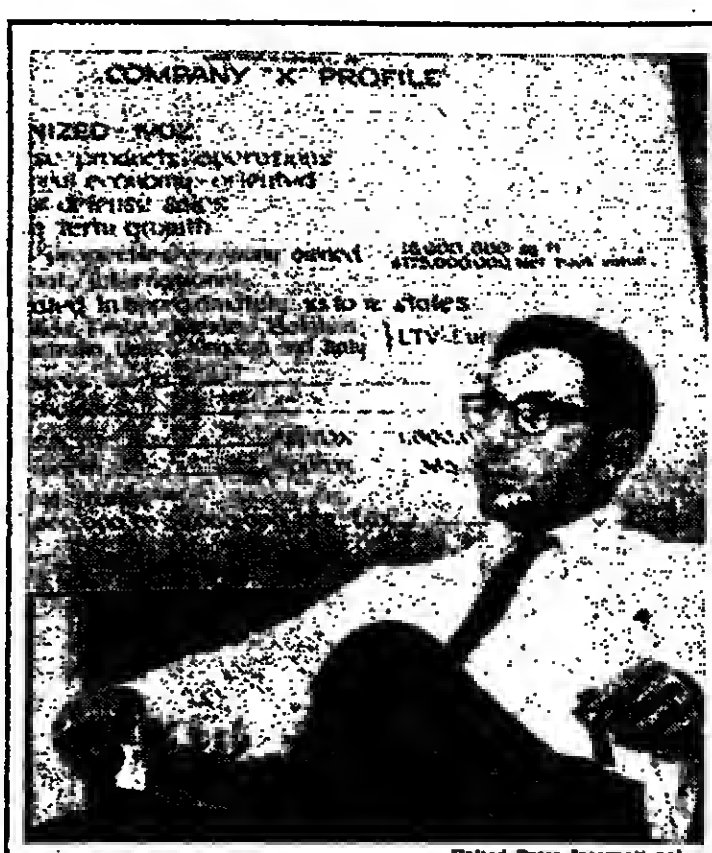
Tass added that every member country will have equal voice on the bank board, irrespective of the size of its contribution.

Decisions of the utmost importance will be taken according to the principle of unanimity, while other questions will be settled by the majority of three-quarters of the votes," Tass said.

Abandonment of the "unanimity principle" in some votes is said to be one of the reasons Romania did not join.

Britain Clears Merger

LONDON, July 10 (Reuters).—The British Department of Employment and Productivity said today it had decided against referring the merger of Solway & Co. S.A. and Laporte Industries Holdings Ltd. to the Monopolies Commission.



STEPPING DOWN—James J. Ling, above, founder of Ling-Temco-Vought, the \$3 billion U.S. conglomerate, resigned yesterday as LTV president. An LTV statement said he will no longer be "an active participant" in the firm. Mr. Ling quit the LTV chairmanship in May. High interest costs, slumping profits and anti-trust suits have hit the company hard and it has been selling assets to meet mounting debts. Mr. Ling is replaced as president and chief executive by Paul Thayer, who was formerly chief of LTV Aerospace.

Monetary Expansion Pace Gradually Slowing in U.S.

By H. Eich Heinemann

NEW YORK, July 10 (NYT).—The pace of monetary expansion is continuing gradually to slow, according to banking data published here.

Total money and bank credit increased sharply during the week ended July 1, largely as a result, bankers said of temporary factors associated with the midyear statement date. But, viewed from a slightly longer perspective, the growth rate in these key monetary aggregates continued to decline from the comparatively high levels seen in late May and early June.

Meanwhile, the demand for bank credit subsided in the week ended Wednesday, which appeared to confirm the Wall Street impression that the commercial paper market was getting its problems under control.

In the week ended July 1, total borrowings at all large banks by commercial, industrial and finan-

cial concerns rose by more than \$1.8 billion, largely reflecting difficulties that companies were having in renewing maturing commercial paper—unsecured corporate notes that are sold to investors in the open market.

When notes could not be renewed, companies were forced to seek bank loans to pay off those that matured. But in the week ending last Wednesday, there was a modest decline of about \$104 million in these loans at the major banks in New York and Chicago, which should give a good idea of what the probable loan trend was nationally.

In its report, the Federal Reserve said the nation's money supply averaged a 20.5 percent increase in the four weeks ended July 1, representing a seasonally adjusted annual rate of increase of 3.4 percent over the last three months, 4 percent in the last six months and 2.9 percent in the last year.

By contrast, in the quarter ended June 3, the rate grew at a 2.3 percent annual rate.

The monetary base, the total of so-called "high-powered money" that the Treasury and Federal Reserve supply to the economy, averaged \$80.2 billion in the four weeks ended July 8, which represented a 5.9 percent rate of growth over the last 90 days, 5 percent over the last six months and 2.9 percent in the last year.

The operations of the major banks in the money market showed evidence of considerable churning—largely in response to the Federal Reserve's decision late last month to suspend the interest-rate ceilings on large-denomination certificates of deposit maturing in from 30 to 60 days.

Secondly, the agreement represented a voluntary effort by an essentially conservative business class and an essentially Marxist-oriented labor movement to come to terms with the official government intervention or dictation.

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BANQUE DE FRANCE

The report of the Banque de France for the year 1969 has just been presented by the Governor to the President of the French Republic.

In the first part, this document reviews the financial and monetary evolution during that year, and analyses the effects underlined by the review of monetary policy. The persistence of inflationary tendencies, which became visible during the Spring of 1969, has rendered unavoidable a more energetic action on the part of monetary authorities to slow down present tendencies, encourage savings and re-establish the equilibrium of payments with foreign countries. The deficit of the balance with foreign countries, temporarily covered by various bilateral assistance agreements on the part of the International Monetary Fund, began to decline after the devaluation of the franc decided in August.

The reestablishment of the financial situation and the reinforcement of the credit policy finally put the French economy on the way of recovery. The operation of liquid money allowed down, available funds have not so far shown any increase between the beginning and the end of the year.

The second part of the report outlines the activities of the Bank by analyzing the evolution of the main types of its balances sheet. Noteworthy fact—banknotes in circulation at the end of the year remained at the same level as on December 31, 1968. The official gold and foreign currency reserves have decreased, even though the deficit of payments had essentially been covered through foreign financing and the balance of payments had been on the whole less unfavorable than the results registered during the seven months that preceded the devaluation.

Financial aid to the State shows a downward trend as a consequence of the reduction of treasury charges. Financial aid to banks progressed slower than in 1968; however, the increase has been quite considerable, since in the balance sheet this item has to balance the effects of the deficit of payments with foreign countries and the deficit of the balance with foreign countries.

In conclusion, the report reviews the situation of the French economy and its financial position in the Spring of 1970. The measures taken in 1969 and extended at the beginning of the following year, to curb the expansion of credits have had positive effects in particular in the reduction of the deficit of payments with foreign countries and to the improvement of commercial exchanges with foreign countries. Substantial entries of foreign currencies have allowed not only the complete reimbursement of short-term foreign loans but also the reduction of the deficit of payments with foreign countries. The French economy continues, however, to present certain characteristics of an inflationary tendency which prevailed in the country for so long. The production capacity remains insufficient in certain sectors of the industry and in particular the rise in prices is too rapid. Although it was possible to render the credit controls more flexible, the current situation commands the maintenance of a prudent monetary policy and does not permit to relax the existing regulations in regard to financial aid to banks.

To the difficulties resulting from the current conjuncture should be added certain continuing structural weaknesses. Savings remain insufficient to cover investment needs and the control of the increase of loans granted to the French economy is rendered somewhat difficult by the belief the banks seem still to have, by virtue of long-prevailing tradition, that they will always get the necessary financial aid from the Banque de France. It is thus imperative to develop savings and force the banking system in France, the principal supplier of money creditable through credits, to assume its responsibilities. On that condition only will France be able to finance its expansion without making, or even often the case in the past, excessive demands on money supply.

Blue Chips Among Best Gains

Big Board Sees Prices Rise For Third Consecutive Day

NEW YORK, July 10 (Reuters).—The stock market today extended its upswing through a third consecutive session, again on a fairly broad level, on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones average of 80 industrials closed up 7.33 at 700.18. This brought the total rise to more than 30 points in the past three days.

The NYSE index closed the session up 0.26 at 40.54, while Standard & Poor's 500 rose 0.51 to end the day at 74.57.

Advances led losses by 791 to 460 at the close, with the day's volume totaling 10.16 million shares, compared with Thursday's total turnover of 12.83 million shares.

The glimmers of the blue chip group—General Electric, General Motors and Eastman Kodak—had some of the day's best gains. The computer group had some soft spots.

Market averages were at their best levels of the day at the market close.

Institutional activity was heavy during the afternoon. Analysts said the rally was triggered by the belief that interest rates might have peaked out, signaled by firming in the bond market, and by the hope that second quarter earnings might be better than expected. General Electric's report of higher earnings this quarter was an unexpected good sign, they said.

Stocks with interest in the housing field benefited from interest rates and hopes that the expected housing boom may soon begin.

Georgia Pacific gained 2 to 48 3/4, Certain-Tied Products 1 to 15, Weyerhaeuser 1 to 47, City Investing 7/8 to 13 1/4, Skyline 1 1/8 to 20 7/8, Redman Industries 2 3/4 to 16 5/8.

General Electric, which reported better second quarter earnings than many on Wall Street expected, gained 5 5/8 to 71 5/8.

General Motors gained 1 3/4 to 66 3/4 for a gain of more than 4 points this week. Eastman Kodak was up 1 7/8 to 85 1/2 for a 1 1/2 point gain on the week.

In the glamour group, IBM was off 4 at 269 1/4, Burroughs 7/8 to 80 1/4, Polaroid 1 7/8 to 64, General Data 7/8 to 33 7/8 and Xerox 1/4 at 75 1/8.

Peoples Gas gained 1 1/2 to 31, in the firm utility group.

Among rails, Southern Pacific added another 1 1/8 to 25 1/2, Union Pacific 2 1/2 to 34 1/2, both extending multi-point gains of yesterday.

Union Carbide was up 1 1/8 to 35 7/8 while Du Pont slipped 5/8 to 119 1/2. International Nickel lost 1 1/2 to 36 1/2.

Eastern Airlines gained 1 7/8 to 65 1/2 in an otherwise little-changed airline group.

GAC Corp., the day's volume leader, was off 1 1/2 to 19 1/4 but above its low of the session—18.

Levin-Townsend And IBM Settle Dispute on Debt

NEW YORK, July 10 (Reuters).—Levin-Townsend Computer Corp. said today it has reached agreement with International Business Machines Corp. on a plan to retire Levin-Townsend's \$49 million debt to IBM.

Levin-Townsend said the plan involves security interests in a "significant quantity" of its data processing equipment and other assets.

As a result, "substantially all" of Levin-Townsend's assets are presently encumbered to IBM, the firm said.

The American Stock Exchange today resumed trading in Levin-Townsend stock, last traded on June 17 at 6 3/8. It closed today at 4 5/8.

Balance Struck In French Trade

PARIS, July 10 (AP).—France's foreign trade balance moved into the black in June after ten months of efforts which followed the massive deficits of early 1969 and the monetary crisis which brought devaluation last August. It was announced today.

June exports covered 97 percent of imports, and under the French system, 93 percent is taken as the balance point to allow for invisible earnings.

Exports rose 21 percent to 9.45 billion francs (\$17 billion) and imports were 9.70 billion francs, up 19 percent on May.

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Foreign Stock Indexes

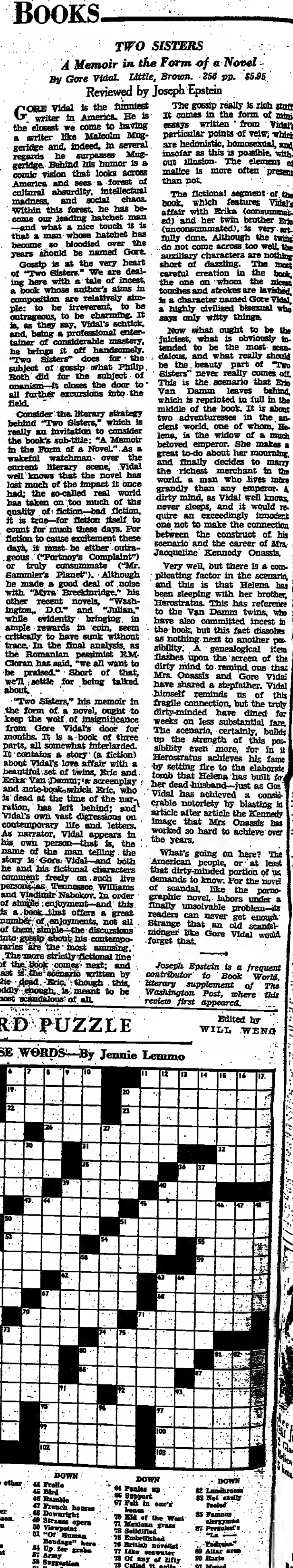
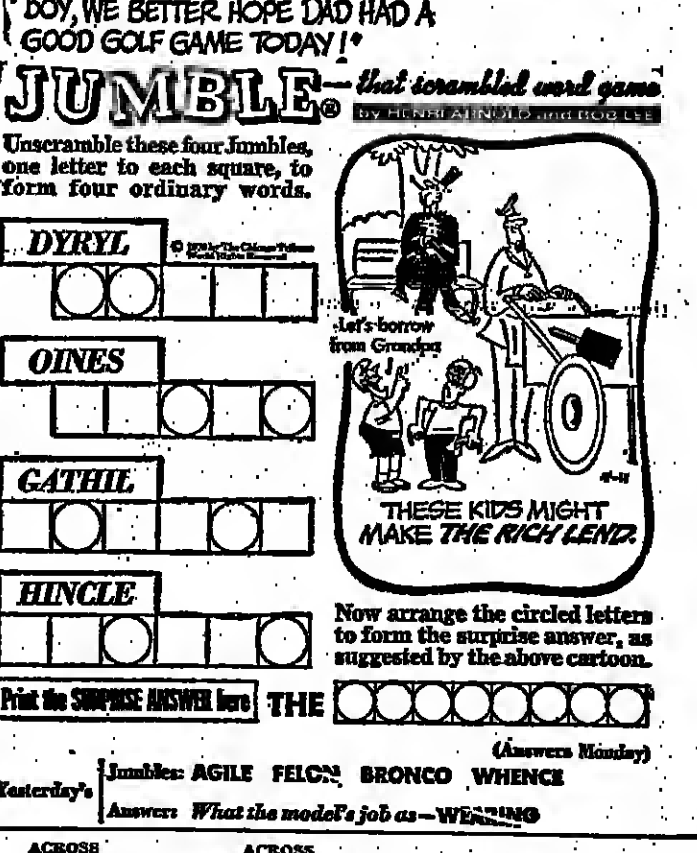
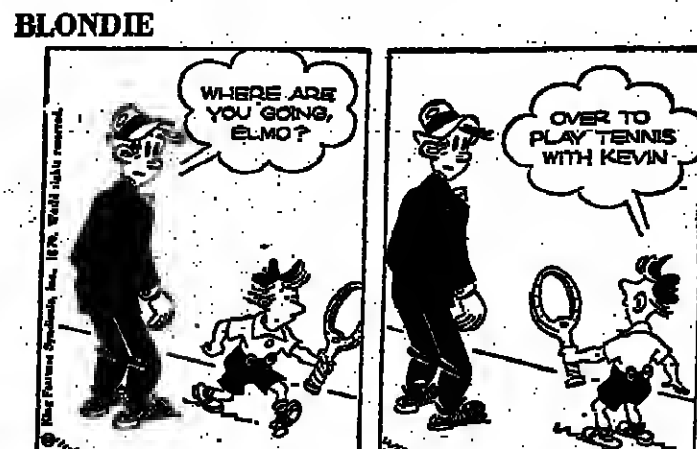
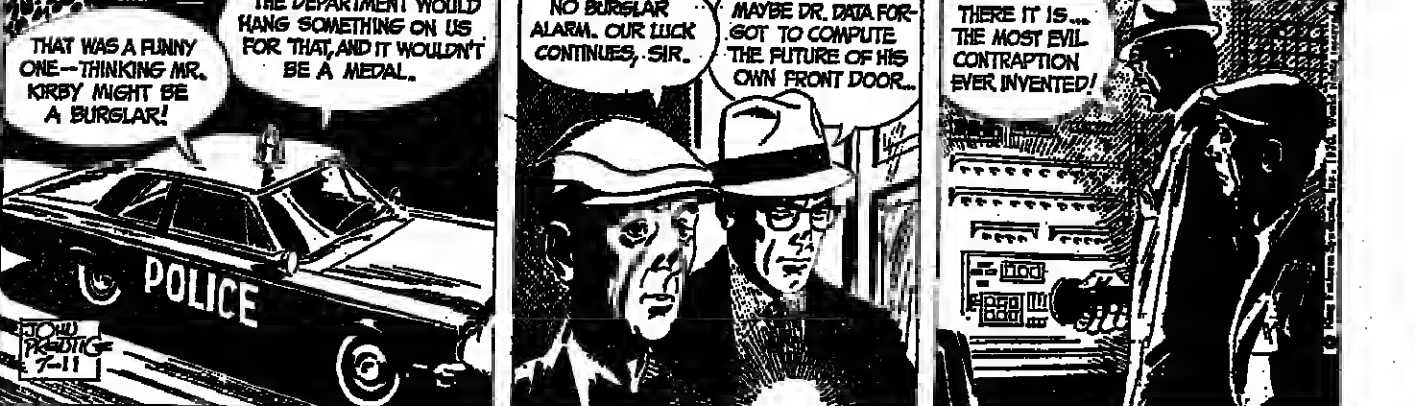
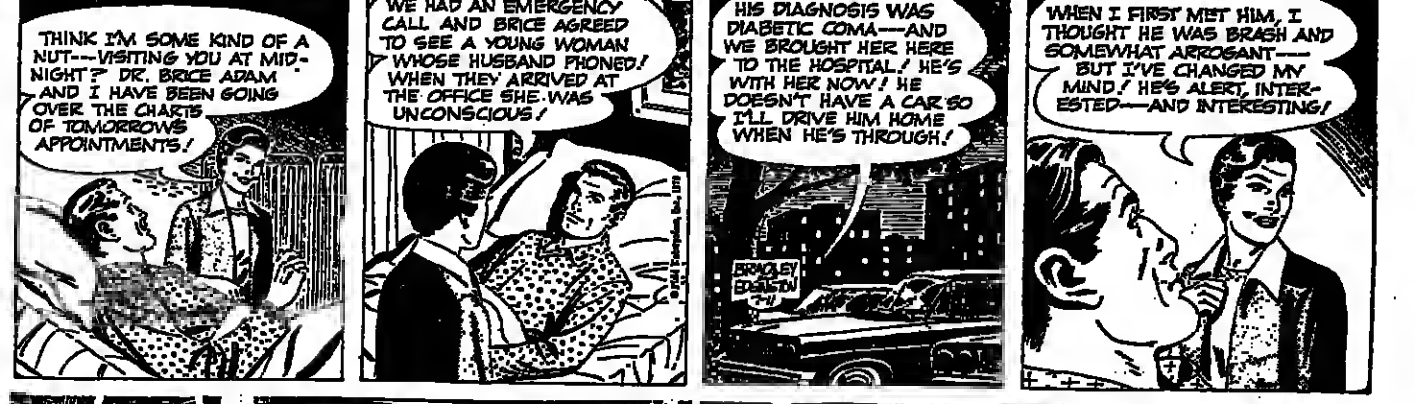
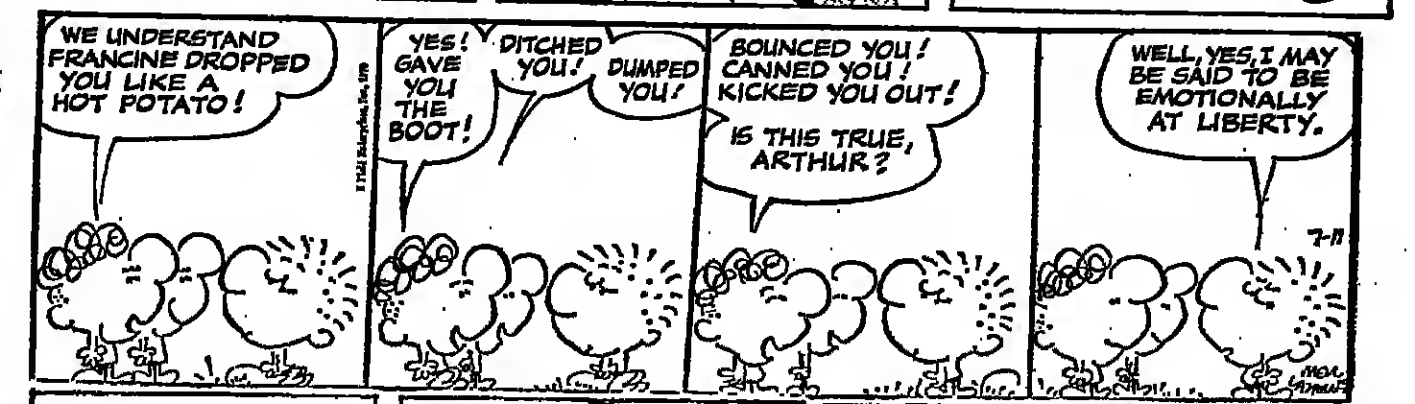
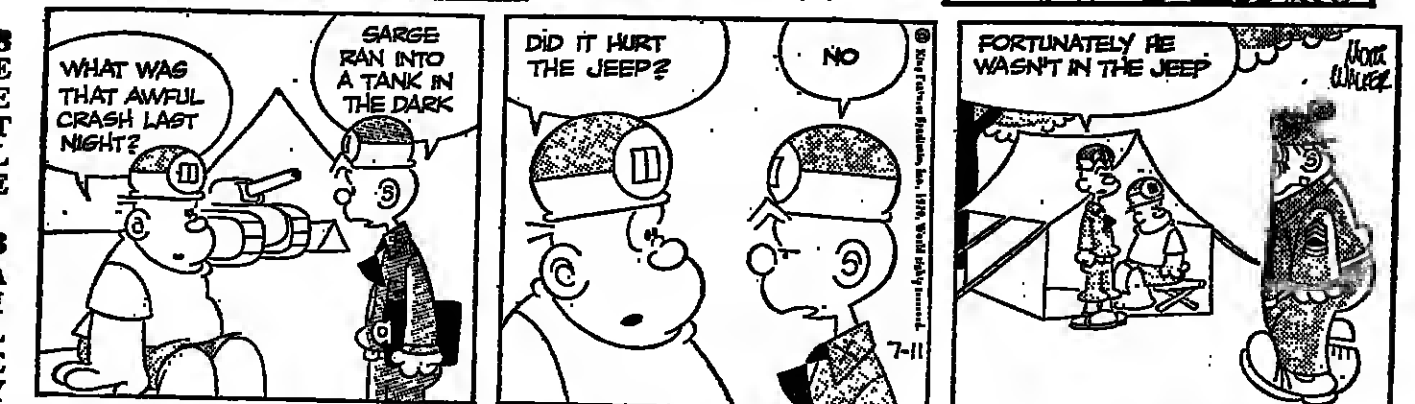
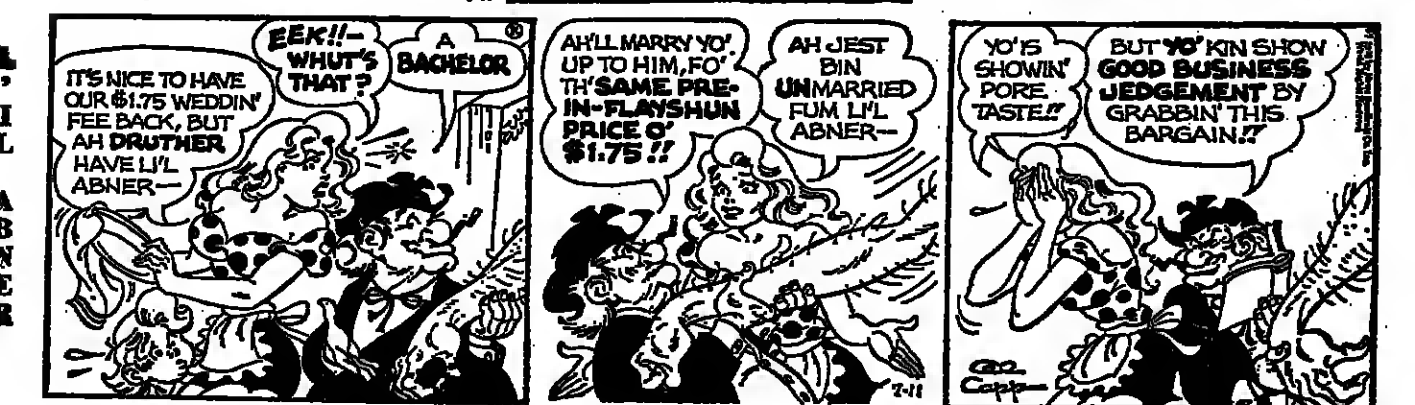
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**LOOKING
FOR TOP
EXECUTIVE
PERSONNEL?**

**INTERNATIONAL
EXECUTIVE
OPPORTUNITIES**

is published every
**WEDNESDAY
& SATURDAY**
in this newspaper



Jacklin, Nicklaus, Sanders 2 Behind

Trevino Increases Lead

By Fred Tupper

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, July 10 (NYT).—Two tremendous putts on the first and last holes from 25 feet for birdie-three gave Lee Trevino a par round of 72 today and 208 for 54 holes to lead the British Open by two strokes with a day to go.

Lee jumped in delight as that last downhill rattled into the cup to a huge roar from the crowd massed along the way. It enabled him to pick up a stroke on both the first and last holes to lead Jack Nicklaus and Tom Watson, who had rounds of 73 and 74 today. And with them there was Doug Sanders, who had to qualify to get in. Doug went back to his hotel, head up, after coming in as he bagged four threes for his 71 and 210.

Peter Oosterhuis, the 22-year-old

four-foot four-inch former schoolboy champion who turned pro 18 months ago, was dropping birdies from all over to share the lead round of the day at 69 and to stand at 211 jointly with Neil Coles, the leading British veteran who had the British Open record Wednesday with a 65. Coles had a sound 72 today with the almost inevitable birdie at the home hole.

Harold Henning of South Africa was four strokes behind at 213 as the other leaders disintegrated under the piercing winds that gusted in from the southwest and blew directly across the course all afternoon.

"I played harder than any day yet," said Sanders. "The greens are drying out, and the course is fast."

Trevino was proud and pleased with his 72, and the thing that irritated him was a barking dog

drift on the 16th green. Lee had driven deliberately to the left to avoid the Principal's Nose bunker and faced the wind head-on as he tried to punch a five-iron from a bad lie. He was short and clipped up to the first when the dog barked. Trevino drew off from the putt and asked the caddy to quiet him. Settling down again, he drew back the blade. The dog barked and Lee stabbed the putt wide for a bogey.

Another bad lie on the third hole where he had to perch awkwardly above the ball forced him to hook an eight-iron back to the green and three putts meant a bogey-five. He had three more putts at the short eighth. Birdies came with those great putts at one and eighteen, with another at the fifth when he fired his four-iron to ten feet and knocked it in.

"I was not so sharp with my iron," said the former U.S. Open champion. "But if you can pick up a stroke on the third day and lead by two your chances must be good."

Fifty-seven men qualified for the last 18 holes, with the cutoff mark at 223. Missing by a stroke was Gary Player. The presence of the finest field ever assembled here has brought the crowds running. Attendance so far has reached 57,000, almost 20,000 more than the record year of 1968 at Carnoustie, when Player won.

Nicklaus had an exasperating round, and it is to his credit that he bounced back after three holes with bogeys in succession at 11, 12 and 13. Jack had 37 to the turn and was back to even par with a birdie on 10. He put a one-iron to the right and then hit an inspired shot to 20 feet. Slightly the putt rolled in.

Then everything went wrong. He pushed a five-iron far to the right on the short 11th hole, rolled a putt 60 feet, scored three enormous double bogeys and then missed from five feet. Worse was to come. He was perfectly situated when he stepped aside to watch this creature of his imagination become champion of the world.

The Mets produce their annual old timers spectacle at five feet. Worse was to come. He was perfectly situated when he stepped aside to watch this creature of his imagination become champion of the world.

On the 13th he drilled on seemingly down the middle, but when he got there the ball was a trap to the left, apparently carrying off one of the many hummocks that dot the old course.

He could only blast out and another five-iron was on the card. From seven under per his last dropped to four under and three strokes back of the leader. He was in a hole. "I felt I had complete command of my swing," Jack said. "But the ball wasn't bouncing for me. With his favorite target, a long par five hole, coming up, Nicklaus wooded twice into light rough and then hit a third shot into the rough of the 14th green, 10 feet from the hole. The putt went in as it drew on a magnet, five under per now.

A six iron put Jack 50 feet away on the 15th. The birdie putt seemed to be just a matter of time. "I missed it," he said. "A three, four, and five-iron to 20 feet on the 16th gave him another chance. The putt rolled up, headed on the left, and he hit it. In a sideways for his three, six under as the crowd let out a yell.

On the frightening 16th hole at 17, Jack hit a four iron to the edge of the green. He was 80 feet away and putted. On and on the ball went—died on line—stopping six inches wide.

One more chance. He exploded a tremendous drive on the home hole, easy today because the old stone buildings along the side put the ball in a hole. He was 20 feet but the putt refused to drop. "I thought it was in," said Nicklaus.

Like Trevino, Jacklin had three to start and to finish, but admirable putter though he generally is, the little ones would not go down. The bogeys came at 2, 10 and 13; where he was bunkered. After his feat of winning both the British and American Opens in a year, he appears faded from over-exploration but from tee to green is as sound as ever.

Leaders After 36 Holes
Lee Trevino, 208
Jack Nicklaus, 210
Tom Watson, 210
Doug Sanders, 210
Neil Coles, 211
Harold Henning, 213
Peter Oosterhuis, 210
John Cook, 211
Johnnie Walker, 211
Hugh Jackson, 211
Chris O'Connor, 211
John Richardson, 211
Bert Young, 211
Peter Thomson, 211
David McGowan, 211
Maurice Smith, 211
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Little Return Not Set
MILAN, Italy, July 10 (UPI).—Boxing promoter Rodolfo Sabatini said today he is not interested in organizing a return fight between Carmelo Bossi and Freddie Little. Sabatini said he would be willing to give Little a return fight.

Sabatini disagreed.
"I consider Freddie Little a boxer who is fully on his way down and therefore I think a return bout would be of scarce interest," he told newsmen.

He said there is no contract for a new fight.
"A new challenger to Bossi must be picked within six months," Sabatini said, "and I hope the fight can be staged at Milan's Vigorelli Velodrome."

Serge Firca Hurt
In Car Accident
PARIS, July 10 (AP).—Serge Firca, the French winner of the triple jump last night at the France-United States track meet, lost control of his car today, seriously injuring himself.

Police said Firca hit a wall on rue Saint-Roch in a suburb near Paris-Montmartre. Firca was taken to a hospital and his car was towed away. Firca had a broken arm and head injuries. But they said he did not appear to be in critical condition.

Cup Trials Are
Fogged Out Again
NEWPORT, R.I., July 10 (UPI).—Fog wiped out the America's Cup observation trials today for the second day in a row.

Valiant, considered by many the favorite, was to meet Indreid, the 1967 Cup champion, in the first race and Heritage was to face the trial horse Westsley in the second.

But a dense fog hid the 24-mile course. The pairings were postponed to tomorrow.



HATS OFF—A spectator's hat goes flying as Nicklaus lines up putt.

Stand Up Casey and Take a Bow

By Arthur Daley

NEW YORK, July 10 (NYT).—The New York Mets pay tribute tomorrow to the man who invented them, Charles Dillon Stengel. What's that? He didn't invent them? Well, it certainly seems that way. Let's say Casey presided as a midwife of sorts at the birth of the Mets, then nurtured this puniest off-spring through the harrowing underprivileged years and finally stepped aside to watch this creature of his imagination become champion of the world.

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at their hopeless worst and when Marvelous Marv Thronberry was the chief buffoon. Marvelous Marv watched the cake presentation and he pretended to be miffed.

"I just had a birthday," he said, "and no one handed me a cake."

"We was afraid you'd drop it," said Casey.

In many respects the job that Casey did with the Mets was far superior to the one he did with the Yankees when he won 10 pennants in a dozen years. At the stadium he had a profession of great ballplayers. With the Mets at the Polo Grounds and then at Shea, he had none at all.

But he kept such a smoke screen of amusing banter surrounding his hopeless collection of nonentities that the fans were beguiled in ever increasing numbers into paying money to watch these handclapping performers. Never fooled for an instant by any of it was "the slickest manager in baseball," Casey's immodestly accurate self-description.

"We're still a fraud," he kept repeating in game postmortems, "the attendance got trimmed again."

Some of Casey's blunders were funny. No sooner had he been talked into coming out of retirement to coach the Mets than he had to preside over the election of a new manager in California.

"I'm pleased to be manager," the New York Knickerbocker, he said.

Sometimes, it takes Casey a while for precise identification.

With Lindsey Nelson just before the Mets were to play the first game in their history, the Ol' Perfessor was reciting his lineup along with vest pocket description of each player. He moved through eight players with expert ease and it started to become obvious that he was in trouble when he reached the ninth man.

"In right field," he said, starting to grope, "is a fella which is so big and strong that he hit a lot of home runs when he was with Cincinnati. He's the father of seven kids which he drives down here in a station wagon from Cincinnati where he lives..."

On and on he rambled, still groping hard for that elusive name. By accident he arrived at his destination.

"Like I say," he finally got around to saying, "he'll be out there in right field and ready to go when they ring the bell—which is the fella's name, Gus Bell."

A priceless character is Charles Dillon Stengel, soon an octogenarian. In honoring him the Mets are also honoring themselves because they would not be what they are today without him.

Major League Standings
AMERICAN LEAGUE
Eastern Division
Baltimore 45-36
Detroit 45-36
New York 45-36
Cleveland 45-36
Washington 45-36
Western Division
Minnesota 45-36
California 45-36
Oakland 45-36
Kansas City 45-36
Milwaukee 45-36
Chicago 45-36

Thursday's Results
Chicago 6, Milwaukee 4
Detroit 7, Boston 3
Washington 10, Cleveland 4
New York 7, Baltimore 5
Minnesota 6, California 2
(Not included in Standings)
Chicago at Kansas City, 7
Milwaukee at Oakland, night
Minnesota at California, night
Baltimore at Detroit, night
Boston at Cleveland, night
New York at Washington, night

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Eastern Division
New York 45-36
Pittsburgh 45-36
Chicago 45-36
St. Louis 45-36
Philadelphia 45-36
Montreal 45-36
Western Division
Cincinnati 45-36
Los Angeles 45-36
Atlanta 45-36
Houston 45-36
San Diego 45-36

Friday's Games
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 0
Cincinnati at Atlanta, 7
Detroit at New York, night
Pittsburgh at St. Louis, night
San Francisco at Houston, night
Los Angeles at San Diego, night

White Sox 6, Brewers 5
Chicago edged Milwaukee, 6-5, on fifth-inning homers by Carlos May with two on and Ed Herrmann with none on.

Twins 4, Angels 3
A two-run homer by Leo Cárdenas in the ninth gave Minnesota a 4-2 victory over California, the fifth straight.

Mets 7, Expos 1
In the National League, Tom Seaver pitched a three-hitter and hit his first major league home run and Ron Swoboda added a

LA CALAVADOS
JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS
LUNCHES - SNACK BAR
DINNER BY CANDLELIGHT
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ROTONDE: Film at 1:30-5:00-8:30-11:45 p.m.

Detroit's Jones Passes Baserunner

Home Run Is Single
In Tigers' Victory

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, July 10 (NYT).—grand slam homer as New York belted Montreal, 7-1, for its seventh straight victory.

Pirates 6, Car 7-1's 0
Pittsburgh coasted to a 6-0 victory over St. Louis behind Dock Ellis's five-hit pitching. Jim Kennedy, the Cardinals' shortstop, kicked one groundball and threw away another in the fifth, setting up four unearned runs for the Pirates.

Padres 10, Reds 9
San Diego bested Wayne Simpson, a 13-game winner, for nine runs and a 9-1 lead in the first three innings, but then had to go 10 innings before defeating Cincinnati, 10-9, on a sacrifice fly by Steve Hunt.

Giants 7, Braves 6
Like the Padres, San Francisco had a big lead, 6-0, but didn't win until the 11th, beating Atlanta, 7-6, when Willie Mays scored on Dick Dietz's grounder after reaching first on a single and racing to third on Bob Priddy's wild pitch.

Astros 9, Dodgers 5
Denny McLain was the starting pitcher, so he wasn't able to thrill the Detroit fans with another dazzling display of hitting baseballs into the stands.

But by the time last night's game between the Tigers and Boston was over, the crowd of 23,748 had had enough of thrills and excitement hadn't had any part of them. Maybe this week McLain deliberately knocked balls into the stands as a fungo hitter and the Tiger management promptly assessed him \$250 per ball. Poor Denny. He can't do anything right.

The Tigers' highest paid fungo hitter left the game for a pinch-hitter in the sixth with a 3-2 deficit, but Detroit lost the score in that inning and went on to win, 7-3, on what started out as the first grand slam homer of Dalton Jones's career, but wound up as a three-run single.

The rare incident occurred the inning after McLain departed, which also was the inning in which three Boston players, including the starter, Mike Nagy, were thrown out of the game—but that was another thrill.

With the bases loaded and one out in the seventh, Jones batted for Jim Price and smashed a pitch from Vincente Romero into the upper right-field stands for what ostensibly was a grand-slam homer. But Jones passed Don Wert between first and second and was called out. The other three runs counted, but Jones had his homer reduced to a single.

"I was real excited about the hit and I was watching it and I never realized there was there," Jones explained sheepishly. "Halfway between first and second I came to my senses. I hoped the umpire didn't see it, but he did. It never happened to me before."

Jones never hit a grand slam homer before and he still hasn't. Wert, who explained he wasn't thinking about going into the stands, also was involved in the sixth-inning incident.

He was the first of four batters Nagy walked in the inning and he scored the game-tying run on the pitch that got Nagy and friends ejected.

With the bases loaded, Nagy threw a 3-2 pitch to Dick McLain. McLain hit a home run, but it was a strike. But John Rice, the umpire, called it a ball, prompting more than a mild protest from Nagy and Gerry Moses, the catcher.

When George Thomas, a Red Sox reserve, came out of the dugout and made a nasty gesture to Rice, the umpire sent the three players from the game and cleared the entire Boston bench. The players who weren't ejected had to remain in the clubhouse unless they were in the line-up.

McLain, meanwhile, sat in the Tiger clubhouse, neither picking nor hitting fungoes nor passing besurrounders.

Yankees 7, Orioles 5
Jerry Kennedy's two-run single capped a three-run sixth inning and paced New York to a 7-5 come-from-behind victory over Baltimore in a game ended by rain after 7-1/2 innings.

Senators 9, Indians 3
Casey pitched a five-hitter as Washington beat Cleveland, 9-3.

White Sox 6, Brewers 5
Chicago edged Milwaukee, 6-5, on fifth-inning homers by Carlos May with two on and Ed Herrmann with none on.

Twins 4, Angels 3
A two-run homer by Leo Cárdenas in the ninth gave Minnesota a 4-2 victory over California, the fifth straight.

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In the National League, Tom Seaver pitched a three-hitter and hit his first major league home run and Ron Swoboda added a

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